

## The Pope to meet the Queen

The Queen and the Pope will meet during the Pontiff's May visit to Britain, but no date has been fixed, Buckingham Palace announced. Pope in Nigeria, page 6; Archbishop's plea, page 12

## Atlantic air earnings loss

The Government is worried that Britain is losing its share of earnings on transatlantic air routes because of the Laker collapse. Britain and the United States are each allowed two airlines on the routes, but British Airways is now fighting Pan Am Airways and Trans World alone. Page 2

## De Lorean fears grow

Fears are growing that receivers could be called into the De Lorean car plant in Belfast this week. Mr James Prior, the Northern Ireland Secretary, is expected to tell Mr John De Lorean today that no more Government money is available. Page 13

## Rifle triggers US concern

The filming of an American soldier carrying an automatic rifle in El Salvador has started a chain reaction in Washington that is likely to lead to sharp questions in Congress on American policy in Central America. Page 6

## Papers pledge to winners

The Daily Mail announced that every winner in its latest "Casino" game would receive an equal share of a £35,000 prize and go forward into a second draw, with another £35,000 prize for the winner. More than 3,000 have claimed. Page 2

## Funeral protest

The funeral of Dr Neil Aspin in Johannesburg turned into one of South Africa's biggest anti-government demonstrations for years. About 2000 mourners packed into his cathedral, thousands more lined the streets. Page 6

## Rape review

The treatment of rape victims in court may lead to a revision of police procedures, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said. The need for new legislation would depend on how the police and judges reacted to the changes. Page 3

## Nato strength

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Defence Secretary, has asked Western Europe to contribute more to Nato defence. Otherwise, he said, there was a risk that America might opt for isolation. Page 5

## Poodle top dog

Grayco Heselow, the toy poodle champion at Crufts Show was declared Supreme Champion. A German Shepherd was the reserve. Page 2

## England defeated

Sri Lanka beat England by 100 runs in the second one-day international cricket match in Colombo. England won the first match by five runs. Page 20

## The Times this week

## Four voices from the West

There is anxiety in the capitals of the West about the direction and unity of the NATO alliance in the wake of the Polish coup. The Times has therefore invited four former national leaders to write individual perspectives based on their deep experience.

In a series beginning tomorrow, the uncertainty in NATO and the future direction of Western strategy will be examined by Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser 1976-80.

Willy Brandt, former West German Chancellor; Maurice Couve de Murville, former Prime Minister of France; and James Callaghan, British Prime Minister 1976-79, will follow.

Leader page, 11  
Letters: On income tax cuts, from Sir William Clark, MP, and Mr Michael Grylls, MP; fares subsidy, from Mr Ken Livingstone.

Leading articles: SDP; Syria Features, pages 9, 10  
Why Britain can lower interest rates now; Singapore, 40 years after the British surrender; George Mikis enjoying life at 70.

Obituary, page 11  
Miss Anne Shaw, Mr Victor Jory

Home News	2-4	Prem Bonds	24
Overseas	5-6	Property	21
Arts	12, 15	Religion	12
Books	8	Science	2
Business	13-16	Snow reports	20
Chess	17	TV & Radio	23
Crossword	24	Theatres, etc	23
Diary	10	Weather	24
Parliament	12	Wills	12

## Jenkins likely leader in wider SDP franchise

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Social Democratic Party yesterday emerged from a day and a half of purposeful debate with a more democratic and flexible draft constitution, which will go to all 78,000 members at the end of next month for ratification.

The ballot form will seek the members' verdict on the document as a whole, and on the two specific points which most roused and divided the convention in Kensington, west London. These were the method of electing the leader and the question of whether men and women should be equally represented on the main policy-forming body, the Council for Social Democracy.

The vote on giving women half the council seats produced a tie on Saturday, despite Mrs Shirley Williams's pleas from the platform. She had urged the party to make the enhancement of opportunities for women a substantial part of its appeal.

There were more women in the Commons in 1951 than there were today, she said, and it was no good saying that things were getting better.

The women's lobby secured two lesser victories. They are to have special representation for women on the national committee, the controlling organization of the party outside Parliament, and also the right to inclusion on short-lists for selection of parliamentary candidates.

But equal representation on the council was the main goal and this concept may be rejected as too modern by the mass membership.

Mrs Williams said yesterday that such an outcome would mean that the party was less radical than she hoped.

The leadership conundrum was reduced from eight bright ideas to three firm proposals. Members must decide whether the leader should be chosen by MPs alone, without endorsement by the wider party; by every member of the party with no special vote for MPs; or a compromise under which every one would have a vote in the first leadership election, but subsequent elections would be left to MPs.

The one-member one-vote system was the preference of 166 of the 305 accredited representatives. But when asked to refine their choice, in a second ballot, they opted by 83 votes to 81, with two abstentions, for the system to be reviewed after three years.

Unless the Kensington convention proves wholly unrepresentative, the party seems certain to adopt the proposal.

## Police arrest 194 in Poznan protest

Warsaw, Feb 14.—Police arrested 194 people, many of them high school and university students, during demonstrations yesterday in Poznan, Western Poland, the Polish news agency PAP reported today. The day marked two months of military rule in the city.

In Lublin, south-west Poland, a home-made bomb hidden among potatoes in a shopping bag was found at a petrol station yesterday, the agency said. It contained 13lb of explosives of the type used in mines. The device, connected to batteries and a clock, was defused by a worker at the petrol station.

An explosion could have set off underground petrol tanks, especially in Poznan, the agency said. It added that the petrol station was near the premises of a party organization, a hospital and a school.

In the Poznan incident, PAP said, groups of people had gathered in the centre of the city, "provoked by leaflets in the agency said.—Reuters and cting to demonstrations, the crowd shouted hostile slogans."

Without giving further details, the agency said police calls for the crowd to disperse were ignored. Police then moved in and arrested 194 people, mostly high school and university students or persons who are neither employed nor studying anywhere.

It added that of those arrested 162 people were "punished by misdemeanor courts."

As a result of the disorders in Poznan, the regional defence committee decided to tighten a number of martial law restrictions which previously had been eased. As of tomorrow, private cars are banned from Poznan and the sale of petrol is prohibited except to people granted special permits such as doctors, veterinary surgeons and suppliers of farm produce.

Cinemas, theatres and other public entertainment had been closed, AFP.

Defiant Warsaw, page 5

## FA Cup: The Law versus The Rest



The fifth round of the FA Cup on Saturday brought more than its usual share of surprise results and a number of arrests after fighting between rival groups of fans (our Sports Staff writes). Over 60 people were arrested before the start of the Chelsea-Liverpool game at Stamford Bridge (above, a policeman, truncheon in hand, moves in on a scuffle inside the ground) and there were more arrests at Euston Station, London, where supporters of Liverpool, Birmingham City, Aston Villa and other clubs were congregating. No serious injuries were reported save to Liverpool's pride: they lost 2-0. Reports, page 17

## Rebels hold out on island in Hama

From Robert Fisk, Damascus, Feb 14

The Syrian Government's attempt to portray the uprising at Hama as a localized battle between the authorities and the extremist Muslim Brotherhood began to founder tonight with reports that regular Syrian troops in the city had mutinied and crossed over to the side of the rebels.

In Damascus, where the violence is invariably being projected as part of an American plot, government officials took the unprecedented step of informing foreign correspondents that they risked being shot by the security police if they tried to travel to Hama. One dispatch—originating in Turkey—talked of an entire Syrian division transferring its allegiance to the Brotherhood; the story is unconfirmed but it does give some indication of the serious state into which Syria's internal security has now fallen.

Fighting continued in Hama for the twelfth successive day today as units of special forces troops tried to force their way into the medieval streets of the old city. The rebels—who clearly comprise more than just a few extremists from the Muslim Brotherhood—are using rocket launchers as well as automatic rifles and hand grenades in the battles along the south-western banks of the Orontes river. The district, once popular with tourists for its wooden waterwheels and Islamic museum, is now under tank and mortar attack by government troops.

The fact that the rebels are holding out in buildings on an island in the old city—connected to the riverbank by a narrow bridge—makes the task of assaulting their positions all the more difficult.

One resident from Hama, who arrived in Damascus at the weekend, said that he had seen the city when his house was destroyed by shell fire. Casualties are put between 2,000 and 3,000 dead and wounded.

The Government announced this afternoon that the main road between Damascus and the northern city of Aleppo, which runs through Hama, had been reopened although it was still under rebel control.

Continued on back page, col 5

## Government inquiry urged into transfer of 'Times' titles

By Staff Reporters

The Opposition is to ask the Government to examine whether the transfer of the titles of *The Times* and *The Sunday Times* from Times Newspapers Ltd to Rupert Murdoch's News International breaches the conditions imposed over the newspapers last year.

The transfer was agreed by the executive board of Times Newspapers Ltd (TNL) in December. The newspapers' independent national directors on the main Times Newspapers Holding Board were not consulted, an omission described yesterday as "breaching the subterfuge" by Mr John Smith, the Shadow Trade Minister, who is to ask Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to intervene.

Sir William Rees-Mogg, former editor of *The Times*, has also written to Mr Biffen describing the transfer as illegal and "clearly a breach of the agreement made at the time of the sale and, more importantly, of the conditions attached for your approval."

Sir William added that the transfer would obviously facilitate closure of the newspapers if Mr Murdoch's demands for staff cuts are not agreed by the end of the week. The demands are for 500 redundancies from TNL's 2,500 full-time employees.

Mr Murdoch, who is in the United States, told *The Sunday Times* that the transfer was made on legal advice to protect the titles. "It does not in any way affect either the control of these newspapers, or the guarantees of editorial independence which were given by News International at the time of the purchase of Times Newspapers," he said.

The move was agreed unanimously by the board of Times Newspapers. The special role of the independent directors in no way affected.

Another TNL board member, Mr Roy Eckberg, former company secretary of TNL and now financial director of the company and of News International, said: "The board of TNL have behaved perfectly correctly in the context of the legal advice we received."

The argument centres on undertakings given by Mr Murdoch when he took over the newspapers and also on the conditions imposed by Mr Biffen before he agreed to the sale, without reference to the Monopolies Commission. These were later incorporated in TNL's articles of association.

In a statement on the proposed purchase of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times* and its three supplements, Mr Biffen said on January 27, 1981: "NLT (News International) shall not without the consent of the independent national directors of the time being of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd (TNHL) do anything, or procure or permit anything to be done, which shall result in: (1) NLT, by reason of any transfer, ceasing to be a newspaper proprietor in relation to

## Soviet debts to Western banks up by \$6,000m

The Soviet Union's net debts to Western banks rose by more than \$6,000m (£2,250m), to \$10,850m during the first nine months of 1981, according to a survey by the Bank of International Settlements in Basle.

The debt increase coincided with substantial sales by Russia of gold and oil despite a falling market.

At the same time, indebtedness to Western banks by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries has increased for the first time since 1978.

Details, page 13

## Delaying action on lead in petrol 'would be criminal'

By George Brock

A major firm of management consultants, Coopers and Lybrand, has criticised the Government in a report today for not making a commitment to lead-free petrol. Britain would be "criminal", it says, not to take every reasonable precaution against lead pollution even while there is still scientific debate about the dangers.

The report was commissioned by the Campaign for Lead-free Air (CLEAR) and follows a defence in the House of Commons by Mrs Thatcher of Government policy to reduce the lead content to 0.15 grams per litre by 1985.

Mrs Thatcher was answering questions from Mr Michael Foot after *The Times* published a letter from the Government's Chief Medical Officer, Sir Henry Yellowless, which warned last year that action should be taken over the dangers of lead in petrol which was putting at risk the health of thousands of children.

Coopers and Lybrand were asked by CLEAR to review recent scientific literature and to comment on the benefits and implications of a move to lead-free petrol. They concluded: "We thus have a situation where the potential costs of totally removing lead from petrol are substantial. Although difficult to assess without further research, it is possible that a few years to remove all lead from petrol, while still enabling the motor vehicle to operate effectively, would be a cost-effective measure."

However, on the other side of the equation the potential costs of not removing the lead from petrol are uncertain but potentially enormous. The growing evidence that the intelligence of a substantial number of children may be adversely affected must be of major concern."

## A king trapped in a sandy maze

From Trevor Fishlock, Chambal Valley, north-west India

Malkhan is a bandit king. It says so on the headed paper he uses to send threats and ransoms to the policemen hunting him. It says so, too, on the rubber stamp he hangs on the ransom notes he dispatches to wealthy men whose sons he has kidnapped.

He and his gang have killed and kidnapped many people. There are more than a hundred serious crimes listed against them. The police have put them at the top of the league of ruthless dacoits who plague and terrorise this region of northern India.

There is a swag about Malkhan, keeping with his status and the high price on his head. His headed notepaper is not mere insolence or black humour. He rules by menace but sees himself as a principled and just chief.

He deals out rough justice and does out money, Robin Hood fashion, and villagers touch his feet in respect.

He is 38, tall, thin, and watchful, and wears khaki police uniform with a superintending officer's epaulettes and his name in Hindi on his tunic breast.

## Malkhan slips through net

But for all his patrician Malkhan is on the run. He dare not sleep two nights in the same place. He is out there somewhere, about 70 miles south-east of the Taj Mahal, in the sandy labyrinthine ravines, the thick jungle and the scented yellow mustard fields; and the police net is slowly tightening.

His support is being eroded, his food sources watched. He knows that—sooner or later—someone may betray him for money or revenge.

But Malkhan is cunning and the net still has holes. Not long ago he slipped across the Chambal River at dusk and made for a village near the town of Bind. There were two scores to settle: an 18-year feud with a farmer, and the matter of a man who had tried to poison one of his gang.

This second business was quickly done. The man was dragged from his home, "Poisoner," Malkhan said, and shot him.

Revenge on the farmer was more profitable. Malkhan abducted his son, aged 24, and kept him three months in the village before the father raised the equivalent of £3,000 to get his son back.

Kidnapping along with routine extortion is the dacoits' greatest money maker.

Some of Malkhan's loot pays for temple upkeep. He is religious and tries to worship at an image of bloody-mouthed Kali, Goddess of Death, every Monday.

He also heeds portents. The sight of a snake can lead to cancellation of a raid. More practically he forbids the womanizing and drinking that have led to the betrayal and death of other bandits. He also keeps apart from the gang, his bodyguard on watch.

But even cunning and careful dacoits make mistakes. Pan Singh, another top-league killer and kidnapper, wanted for more than 50 crimes and a fatal error last October. His men found refuge in a walled village near Bind, believing caste fellowship with the villagers secured their safety.

The last entry in Pan Singh's captured diary shows he spent 30 rupees (£1.80) on whisky and 150 rupees on a goat to feast on.

## Last race ended in hail of bullets

But the police were told and 300 men ringed the village. The shooting went on for hours—and in the end Pan Singh made a run for it.

Running has been his life. In his prime he had been an Indian sports hero, an international athlete, holder for 10 years of the national 3,000 metres record. Then he became embroiled in a land feud in his village, and committed murder; it was the usual way of settling quarrels in this violent region. He fled to the ravines and set up as a bandit.

This last desperate race ended in a hail of bullets. Popular Valley says that death in battle is better than death in bed, that "a man whose enemy sleeps has no right to live". They are part of the glamour that clings to outlaws in a region the size of Wales unique for its tradition of brigandage. This is the first of two articles by Trevor Fishlock on the bandits of northern India.

Next: the police tactics.



# Warning of more crime as police spending is cut

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Cuts in police spending have been agreed by the Strathclyde police and fire committee despite a warning by police of rising crime. And the West Midlands force also expects to face cuts as county council committee chairmen today resume a meeting adjourned after six hours on Friday to decide what to do.

Mr Edwin Shore, chairman of the West Midlands Police Authority, said the police budget would be cut even though there was a 13 per cent rise in crime in the area last year.

The cuts will undermine the Government's promises that priority will be given to maintaining a strong police force.

The West Midlands is one of six provincial police forces where 5,000 jobs are threatened, according to the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities.

Mr Patrick Hamill, Strathclyde's Chief Constable, has linked a big crime increase there with financial cuts. The further squeeze decided by the police and fire committee on Thursday comes after a 3 per cent cut last year.

Strathclyde Regional Council's net expenditure on the police, at 1980 prices, fell from £100,169,000 in 1980-81 to £96,964,000 in 1981-82, and a proposed cut of a further £299,000 comes up for ratification by the full council on March 3.

In a letter to the committee in December, Mr Hamill reported that crime up to September last year was 11.4 per cent higher than in the same period in 1980. His annual report, due out on March 25, is expected to show a similar rise for the whole year.

Mr Hamill says that an important factor in the crime rise has been a reduction in preventive policing because the force had less money. He said the real cut in police on the streets was well over 150,

as the force had to take on many duties formerly performed by civilians.

Strathclyde's authorized strength is 6,955, but it was reduced to 6,802 by December 31, by not replacing officers who left.

Cases of assault and robbery have gone up by 11 per cent in Strathclyde, and other increases include: carrying offensive weapons, 41 per cent; thefts and break-ins, 19 per cent; embezzlement, fraud and forgery, 27 per cent; drugs offences, 34 per cent; assaults on police, 38 per cent.

The figures are the more worrying because the police had previously contained the crime rise. There was a reduction in reported crime in 1977-78, followed by increases of 1.7 per cent in 1978-79 and 1.6 per cent in 1979-80.

Mr Shore, of the West Midlands, would not say where police cuts there are expected to fall, but likely targets are traffic warden, overtime working, or ancillary services.

The cuts come as police in the inner cities seek to prevent a recurrence of last year's riots and to check mugging by putting more officers on patrol. The West Midlands force, particularly in Handsworth, has been a pioneer of community policing, which is seen as a reason why last year's troubles were not worse.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities has sent figures to the Home Secretary showing that the share of resources would increase by 24 per cent in 1982-83 for London's police, compared with 3.4 per cent for other forces. Mr Whitlaw has told the Association: "The possibility of a reduction is being looked at urgently."

Other councils where police jobs are said to be under threat include Merseyside, Greater Manchester, West and South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear.

# Newspapers bingo code sought by Opposition

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr John Fraser, the opposition consumer affairs spokesman, yesterday called on Government departments to join with the Office of Fair Trading in drawing up a code of conduct for newspaper bingo competitions after thousands of Daily Mail readers on Saturday visited and telephoned the newspaper's offices in the belief that they had won a large prize.

"It would avoid the bitter disappointment that they suffered after thinking they had won a lot of money when they checked their coupons," he said. Mr Fraser said it was his view that bingo games were ruinous to newspapers that featured them.

The Daily Mail game is called "Casino" and is played with coupons distributed to homes. On Saturday the paper published two numbers, 11 and 26, for Game Six, which had been running for 11 days. The floodgates opened and many readers who discovered that they had 17 numbers on their coupons, qualifying them for a prize or at least a share in a prize, headed for the paper's London offices.

The game offers a jackpot of £70,000 or a reduced, and shared, payout of £35,000 if no claim based on the first of the published numbers is received. The newspaper issued a statement asking claimants to send winning entries to them by recorded delivery, to arrive not later than tomorrow.

Mr Fraser said: "I think the papers that indulge in bingo all wish they could get out." He said this was not the first mix-up there had been in newspaper games. "There are already codes of conduct in other areas, such as prize draws, and I think the Department of Trade should look at it."

Newspaper bingo has been helping to increase the circulation of the popular dailies. The tabloids together put on more than 500,000 copies in the last six months of last year.

# Hazel is the queen of Cruft's



Top dog: Champion Grayco Hazelnut, which was last night named Supreme Champion of Crufts, with her owner, Mrs. Lesley-Ann Howard, of Godstone, Surrey. Mrs. Howard immediately announced that three-year-old Hazel, the first toy poodle to win the title since 1966, would be retiring. A Scottish terrier, one of the six finalists, was withdrawn because the dog lived at the home of a judge.

# Laker collapse brings Atlantic cash loss

By Arthur Reed

The Government is becoming increasingly worried about the amount of invisible earnings the country is losing on the air routes across the North Atlantic because of the financial collapse of Sir Freddie Laker's airline, Laker Airways.

Under the terms of the Bermuda II air services agreement with the United States, Britain is allowed two airlines on the busy London-New York and London-Los Angeles routes to compete against two US carriers.

Britain's nominees are British Airways and Laker, up against Pan American and Trans World, and the demise of Laker Airways means that BA is taking on the two US "giants" on its own.

Britain's overall share of the traffic, and therefore its earnings, are expected to go down as Pan Am and TWA increase their aggressive marketing in an attempt to attract passengers who would have travelled by Laker.

That significant gap in the British air route network is likely to remain for some weeks, however, as the Civil Aviation Act lays down a lengthy process to be followed by the Civil Aviation Authority before it can choose a successor to Laker.

The two main contenders are British Caledonian Airways, whose chairman, Mr. Adam Thomson, has already made clear that he wants to pick up the London-Los Angeles licence, a route which the airline operated between 1972 and 1974, and Sir Freddie Laker, with his new partner, Mr. Roland (Tiny) Rowland, chief executive of Lombar.

British Caledonian filed a formal application for Los Angeles with the aviation authority just before the weekend, commenting: "There can be no possible argument against the fact that the experiment to licence Laker Airways to operate via the North Atlantic has failed."

The most honourable solution is to sweep away the Laker Airways debris and let British Caledonian pursue its interrupted proposal for a viable second British service between London and Los Angeles. Technically, Laker still holds the New York and Los Angeles licences, which were operated with the airline's cheap fare Skytrain services. The CAA gave notice on the day of the collapse, February 5, of its intention to suspend them.

That notice was not received until four days later, and the Act lays down that suspension cannot take place until at least six working days after receipt, which makes Wednesday of this week the earliest day. But the authority does not have to take immediate action, particularly if there are representations against suspension. It is understood that such representations have already been made. When a final decision to suspend is made, the Act lays down a further 21-day period before the licences can be revoked.

There are two options open to Sir Freddie in his efforts to start flying with his "people's airline". He can either wipe the slate clean and apply to start up as a completely new operator, or he can seek to have the existing licences transferred to a reconstructed company.

Although the procedure at the aviation authority would be slightly different in each case, he would be expected to prove in both instances that he is a fit and proper person financially and operationally to run an airline, and that his management record was satisfactory.

Opportunities would have to be given to objectors to state their case, and it is apparent that both BCal and British Airways would demand hearings. In either case the procedure would be lengthy and the chances of a new or revived airline flying the Atlantic by Sir Freddie's stated target date of April seem slim.

Meanwhile, Sir Freddie flew to Paris yesterday on a private aircraft owned by the Lombar company. The reason for his trip was not immediately known, but Mr Paul Spicer, a Lombar director, said he thought it was likely Sir Freddie was having talks with the French government, which owed about £12m for loans on DC10s and Airbuses.

British Airways, a subsidiary of British Airways, announced yesterday that it had won a contract worth £1m to carry the exclusive holiday passengers for Owners' Services Ltd/Viking to destinations in Europe this summer. That contract, which involves about 160,000 passengers, was previously held by Laker Airways.

# Science report

# History of the biggest visitor

By the Staff of "Nature"

The chequered history of the largest single meteorite fragment to have reached the surface of the earth in recent times has been revealed by a series of measurements of short-lived radioactive materials carried out in Tokyo University and in San Diego, California.

The meteorite, which fell in the Jilin province, China on March 8, 1976, is estimated to have weighed about four tons of fragments recovered from the surface of the earth, the largest consisting of a lump of rock weighing about two tons.

The investigations carried out suggest that the Jilin meteorite was part of a much larger interplanetary object which about half a million years ago.

The Jilin meteorite has been recognized for years to have been one of the largest extraterrestrial objects to have reached the surface of the earth in recent times. Only in the past few years, however, have samples of the meteorite been made available to investigators outside China. Although Chinese studies of fragments of the meteorite soon after its fall provided some information about its previous history, the data from the latest investigations are much more revealing and reliable.

Investigations of newly fallen meteorites are potentially valuable because they can throw light on the recent history of the object and, in particular, on its exposure to cosmic rays. Such bombardment induces measurable radioactivity in the outer and more directly exposed layers of a meteorite. From the amount of this radioactivity it is possible to deduce the length of time for which those layers have been exposed to cosmic rays.

By similar measurements of samples taken from different depths beneath the surface of a meteorite, it is possible to work out the position of the meteorite fragment reaching the surface of the earth within the presumably larger object of which it was a part. Measurements of radioactivity within the Jilin meteorite have been carried out by M. Honda of the University of Tokyo and E. Madsen of the University of California at San Diego, together with a group of associates at Japanese universities. One of the radioactive materials used in the analysis, the isotope of aluminium called aluminium-26, decays with a half-life of about 700,000 years, and is a useful guide to the history of the meteorite.

From the distribution of this and other radioactive isotopes within the fragments of the Jilin meteorite, the scientists have concluded that the meteorite which produced the fragments falling over China in 1976 was a lump of rock about a metre and half across, which had been travelling through interplanetary space in that form for about 400,000 years. Before that, however, the distribution of radioactivity within the rock appears to show that the Jilin meteorite had been part of a larger interplanetary body, perhaps as much as ten metres in diameter, but situated within about a metre of its surface. The measurements also suggest that the Jilin meteorite had existed in that form for the best part of 10 million years.

The interest of this series of difficult measurements is that it illustrates the detailed history of an interplanetary body may be reconstructed from more or less routine measurements of the distribution of radioactive materials within it. Ultimately, the results should be a more detailed understanding of the natural history of interplanetary meteoritic material.

Source: Earth and Planetary Science Letters (January, vol. 57, p. 101), 1982. © Nature-Times News Service, 1982.

# Rail hopes rest on McCarthy

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Hopes of ending the six-week-old national rail dispute were resting last night on a reply by Lord McCarthy's inquiry team, which is not now likely to be published until tomorrow morning.

The three-man team were said last night not to have completed the report, the timing of which means that the next one-day strike by 20,000 drivers will go ahead from midnight tonight.

The executive of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, which declined to take part in the inquiry, may have to adjourn a session of its executive called for this afternoon until tomorrow.

As the rail network was shut down yesterday for the fifth successive Sunday, speculation continued that Lord McCarthy might recommend payment of the 3 per cent so far withheld from train drivers, and that the issue of flexible working be referred through the industry's own machinery for resolution within a matter of days.

Senior BR sources insisted last night that it would require a firm recommendation in favour of flexible rostering from the inquiry team and acceptance of that principle from Aslef. They would agree to payment of the 3 per cent. It remained open to the board to reject the report if those two issues were not settled.

Such a move would then leave the Railway Staff National Tribunal, which like the inquiry is chaired by Lord McCarthy, with the task of deciding the extent of variations to the eight-hour day.

Mr Mervyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and British Airways management will hold talks today on the dispute involving 2,000 BA ground staff at Heathrow (the Press Association reports). The meeting was called after shop stewards rejected a BA peace formula on Saturday.

BA yesterday operated 85 per cent of its European services out of Heathrow, using volunteers to load luggage.

# McAliskey charms the voters

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

In a crowd she is easily dwarfed by the people who flock around to glimpse or shake the hand of the small woman the world probably still knows best as Bernadette Devlin. Although she is now Mrs McAliskey, she was introduced after mass meetings in the Dublin North Central constituency by the name that made headlines 13 years ago when she won a seat at Westminster.

Three election campaigns later "Bernie" as many people in Dublin call her, is contesting a general election in what she describes as "my country" for the first time. Her message is very similar to the one that she took to the voters of Mid Ulster at the age of 21.

She excites loathing and liking in equal measures for her political stance, but now, as she trudges the suburban streets seeking support, there is also sympathy. There is only a slight trace of a limp to remind people of the injuries she suffered a year ago when she was left unconscious after a "loyalist" assassination attempt.

Good luck, guts, determination, toughness and plain speaking are some of the words used by people who although they will not vote for her admire the spirit and fight of the woman who has chosen to stand in the same constituency as Mr Charles Haughey, the opposition leader.

Mrs McAliskey is standing as an Independent backed by the People's Democracy and began her campaign with a donation of £100 from a prominent trade unionist and a £10 note thrust into her hand by a passer-by. A hard core of 50 supporters work with her each day to put across the message of Irish unity, British withdrawal from northern Ireland, withdrawal of the EEC workers, control of the economy and the maintenance of the republic's neutrality.

A full High Court hearing is expected to take place today when Provisional Sinn Féin attempt to have a conditional order quashing a government ban on them being allowed a party political broadcast made absolute.

# Union's one-man strike

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The first attempt to implement a strike policy on time off for trade union activity in the Civil Service has prompted regulatory strike action. Ministers are expected to give the go-ahead shortly to rules aimed at monitoring more closely the "facility time" granted to officials of the Civil Service unions to carry out their elected duties.

But even before the tighter controls are introduced, the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA) has brought on strike a Manchester clerical officer so that he can attend a TUC foundation course for union officials.

Mr David Gazdecki, aged 30,

who works in the Withington unemployment benefit office, was warned that he would be disciplined if he defied local management instructions not to take unauthorized time off to attend the course every Thursday for 10 weeks at the Manchester Polytechnic.

He defied the ban for three weeks, and the CPSA last week brought him out on strike for the day to avoid the disciplinary procedure. Staff on official strike cannot be disciplined for unauthorized absence. In addition, 27 staff at the benefit office where he works walked out on Friday for half a day in protest over the time-off controversy.

# MANY HELD IN RESEARCH BASE CLASH

A number of people were arrested last night after a demonstration at an animal research laboratory at Stockport, Cheshire, near Manchester. Masked protesters armed with crowbars broke into the laboratory while sympathizers waved placards and chanted slogans outside. Six badges taken from the premises were understood to have been recovered and returned by police.

The trouble started after about 100 people belonging to anti-vivisection groups gathered outside the laboratory, owned by Life Science Research, a private firm, a spokesman for whom said: "There is no way our tests are cruel to animals."

Overseas selling prices: Australia \$2.20; Belgium \$2.00; Britain 2.00; Canada 2.00; Denmark 2.00; France 2.00; Germany 2.00; Greece 2.00; Hong Kong 2.00; India 2.00; Italy 2.00; Japan 2.00; Korea 2.00; Luxembourg 2.00; Netherlands 2.00; New Zealand 2.00; Norway 2.00; Portugal 2.00; Spain 2.00; Sweden 2.00; Switzerland 2.00; Taiwan 2.00; Thailand 2.00; United States 2.00; West Germany 2.00; Yugoslavia 2.00.

## Premium Bonds

# £8 MILLION TO BE WON-EVERY MONTH

There's no more exciting way of saving. Every month Premium Bonds pay out over 100,000 prizes, including a top prize of £250,000. On top of that there are weekly prizes of £25,000, £50,000, and £100,000. All prizes are tax free. Even if you don't win you can't lose. Because your numbers go back into the draw month after month. And you can always get your money back.

Premium Bonds are sold in £1 units, and the minimum purchase is five.

But you can buy up to £10,000 worth, and the more you hold the better your chances of winning.

You get them at banks and post offices, where you'll also find a leaflet if you want more detailed information.



هكذا من الأصل



## Havers may act if rape outcry is not heeded

The public outcry about rape victims being subjected to humiliating cross-examination in court on their previous sexual experiences may lead to changes in police procedures and in the attitude of judges which would make new legislation unnecessary, Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General said yesterday.

But he agreed that the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 1976, which was designed to protect women from unnecessary cross-examination, was not always strictly observed in court, as an article in *The Times* on February 10 had pointed out.

"It may be that the reaction will be sufficient, that common sense will become clear and that this Act will be applied in the way that Parliament intended it to be," he said. "But if it is not, then of course we shall have to consider legislation."

Sir Michael, interviewed by Mr. Brian Walden on the Independent Television programme *Weekend World*, was asked whether, where medical evidence showed that violence had been used, the burden of proof should be shifted on to the male defendant to show that the woman had consented.

Sir Michael replied that that would involve radical, fundamental change, but did not rule it out.

"A programme like this and a public outcry like this is very valuable because it

By George Clark

makes all of us who have to deal with the law concentrate and become aware of the problems. The basic problem is that we must encourage women to come forward so that the rapists are convicted."

Asked if the Government would legislate to insist on automatic jail sentences for all convicted rapists, the Attorney General said: "We shall have to consider this very carefully. I think, really, the issue has been resolved by what the Lord Chief Justice has said."

"He has given a directive to all judges that except in wholly exceptional cases a rapist must go to prison at once. But if we have an automatic sentence I believe it will lead in a number of cases of minor rape... to juries finding a defendant not guilty."

He had in mind a case where a man persisted with a woman who had perhaps "gone off him" after a long relationship. If a jury knew there was a mandatory jail sentence they would find him not guilty, Sir Michael did not want to risk that happening because the jury did not want the man jailed automatically.

What action he might take on legislation would depend to some extent on what changes were brought in by the police and by the judges. He wanted to see complainants sympathetically treated

by the police, and examined, if possible, in hospital and not at the police station, by a woman doctor, if available.

The programme included reconstructed scenes from trials, based on reports compiled by Zeussanna Adler, who wrote *The Times* article last week. "I am horrified by what I have seen in the programme today and by the article in *The Times* last week," Sir Michael said.

He was pressed to give his opinion about judges who had turned a blind eye to the 1976 Act. "The judges are just like any other human beings," he replied. "Some will be seeing this programme, they read the newspapers, they react to the climate of public opinion just like anyone else."

"I would suspect that a lot of them, when they are faced with the problem, are going to look at it in a new light in the future. If they do not, there is of course the power to legislate to restrict cross-examination even more. But in my opinion it is very tight at this moment."

The programme included the results of a poll taken by Opinion Research, using a sample of more than 1,000 women between the ages of 16 and 55. They felt well enough protected by the law against rapists. Only 14 per cent replied "yes", and 79 per cent replied "no", while 7 per cent were unsure.



Dawn patrol: Group leaders striding out on Dartmoor on a course to prepare them for the Ten Tors expedition.

## Learning to brave the elements

Teams of young people training for this year's testing Dartmoor Ten Tors expedition are likely to be better prepared than last April, when one group was lost for more than two days in a sudden blizzard (Craig Seton writes).

Over the weekend the Dartmoor Rescue Group held a special course for the managers of the fifty or so teams which will soon begin training for the May expedition organized every year for young people from schools, colleges, the Services and youth clubs. They walk different

distances, depending on their age and experience.

Last year's snowstorm caused chaos among the groups training for the expedition on Dartmoor and a big rescue operation had to be launched when air cadets were missing. They were found, suffering from exposure, and there was later criticism that some of the teams were ill prepared for the conditions that Dartmoor can suddenly produce.

This weekend's "walking confer-

ence" was designed to ensure that such a dangerous situation does not arise again. Mr. William Ames, the rescue group's secretary, said the team managers were taken out over the moor so that they could appreciate the difficulties that would be faced by young people who would probably be carrying heavy packs and facing bad weather for the first time. The managers were also told about the absolute necessity for their teams to wear the right clothing and carry the right equipment.

## Local radio 'fails on politics'

By Kenneth Gosling

Local radio is given low marks for its coverage of political affairs in a report prepared for the Independent Broadcasting Authority under its fellowship scheme.

Dr. Anthony Wright, a lecturer at Birmingham University, says: "In the mainstream of local radio, as one education producer remarked, it is difficult to believe that people are actually learning anything very much about politics."

"Something must rub off from news items, interviews, and phone-ins, insofar as listeners encounter these, but it is doubtful if much real political education is taking place."

Dr. Wright says local radio, while claiming to encompass, represent, and integrate an entire local population, is prone to lock itself into a bland and breezy consensual style that carries with it a distaste for, and neglect of, local conflicts and disagreements, exemplified by its neglect of local politics. But, he says, is a profoundly mistaken view of what a community is.

The modern local government system and the issues surrounding it are complex enough to require considerable expertise in unravelling them; yet only a handful of stations have a reporter or producer specializing in covering the local political system.

The absence of such expertise, Dr. Wright adds, has seriously affected both the quantity and quality of political broadcasting in local radio. "It is one important reason why local radio has failed to have the impact on local democracy that was promised in its foundation documents."

It was surprising and disappointing that local BBC stations had not been adventurous in political broadcasting.

*Local Radio and Local Democracy: a Study in Political Education* by Anthony Wright (The Fellowship Officer, IBA, 70 Brompton Road, London SW3 1EX, free).

## EEC talks unlikely to bridge price gap

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

On the eve of the resumption of the EEC farm price talks in Brussels, Mr. Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, said yesterday that the common agricultural policy (CAP) should not be blamed for all food price increases.

There was a common misconception that there was a direct relationship between price increases decided as part of the CAP and the overall increase in the price of food, he said. It was important to recognize that the CAP price fixing was but one ingredient.

"Increases in world prices of such foodstuffs as vegetable oils, coffee, tea and tropical fruits, and fluctuations in commodity prices such as eggs, fruits, vegetables and many meats arise not from CAP price fixing but by forces of supply and demand, including, of course, the weather," he said.

Wage increases for retailers and food processors, energy and other costs, also had an important impact on prices.

The talks are unlikely to make more than minimal progress towards bridging the gap between the 9 per cent average increase recommended by the European Commission and the 16 per cent being requested by the Association of European Farmers' Unions (COPA).

Most agriculture ministers, including Mr. Walker, want farmers to get as much as possible, but neither they nor their Cabinet colleagues can afford to ignore the protests of the food industry and of

consumer groups who are opposed to any rises.

Another hindrance to progress is the hiatus caused by the general election in Ireland. Moreover, even if agreement were to be reached in principle, the British Government has said it will veto any increases until the issue of its budget contributions has been settled.

One of the most contentious issues is likely to be the projected increase in butter prices, together with a proposed reduction in the special subsidy to British consumers.

Relationships within the Community have not been helped by the latest wrangle between Britain and France over allegedly illegal government subsidies to French farmers.

At the weekend the Ministry of Agriculture took the unusual step of issuing an unsigned statement rejecting in highly undiplomatic language a statement made by the French agricultural attaché in London.

"We are all amused at the pathetic attempt of an official of the French Embassy to suggest that the national aids poured into French agriculture by the French Government are in any way in line with those provided in Britain," it said.

"Everybody in Europe knows that the French Government's injection into the French agricultural bank, Credit Agricole, to subsidize interest rates to French farmers is now equal to about 80 per cent of the total British agriculture budget."

## 400% bus fares rise forecast

By David Walker

Bus fares in South Yorkshire are to rise by 400 per cent more as the county council becomes the latest local authority to heed the Law Lords' judgment condemning the Greater London Council's cheap fares scheme.

Labour members of the council, which covers the Sheffield to Doncaster area, are likely when they meet this evening to accept legal advice and plan a large fares rise. They will also promise a campaign of public agitation in the hope of persuading the Government to change the law to legalize substantial council subsidies for public transport.

Since the Law Lords' verdict, which appeared to place strict limits on the amount of subsidy for fares from the rates, West Midlands County Council has abandoned cheap fares, and Merseyside County Council has jettisoned plans for a fares cut.

South Yorkshire's councillors have known for weeks of strong legal advice against their 10-year-old policy of keeping fares to a minimum. But their decision to accept it is linked with a weekend meeting between councillors and members of the Labour Shadow Cabinet attending a party conference in Sheffield. The MPs promised that a future Labour government would reform subsidy arrangements, but Mr. Gerald Kaufman, Labour spokesman on the environment, said that meanwhile Labour leaders could not support breaking the law on the issue.

Bus fares in the Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster areas have scarcely risen since the mid-1970s. The distance, about 11 miles from Barnsley to Sheffield can be travelled by bus for 26p. Long rides within Sheffield cost only 4p.

In the wake of the GLC case and the successful challenge in the High Court to rates levied by the West Midlands council, lawyers have urged South Yorkshire council at least to show willingness in making a fares increase.

## Sick pay scheme 'will hit the poor'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Government plans to make employers take over responsibility for paying sickness benefit will worsen the position of those low paid workers who are already being dismissed for being sick, it is claimed today.

The warning is given in a report by the Greater London Citizens' Advice Bureaux Service after a survey of employees seeking help because of dismissals connected with ill health.

More than 80 per cent of the people questioned had been dismissed when they sought advice from bureaux. The employer had specifically stated sickness as the reason in nearly three quarters of the cases, but one in four had been off ill for three days or less when they were dismissed and most had taken less than a week's sick leave the previous year.

Most of the people surveyed were low paid: 49 per cent earned less than £61 a week and 92 per cent less than £81. Most were manual workers and nearly 40 per cent were from ethnic minorities. Only 17 per cent belonged to trade unions.

Most of the employers were found to be either ignorant of current legislation or ignoring it. Nearly half the dismissed employees had not been given either notice or pay in lieu, and 60 per cent had no written contract of employment or statement of their working terms and conditions.

*Who Pays Sick Pay?* (Greater London Citizens' Advice Bureaux Service, 31 Wellington Street, London, WC2E 7QH, free).

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Alert over paraquat in river

Water supplies to 150 families were cut off yesterday after paraquat weedkiller contaminated a river and a stream. Police set up special patrols to guard the stream, at Morley, West Yorkshire, and warned thousands of people to keep away.

The paraquat escaped from storage drums after an explosion at a transport depot. The chemical mixed with water from firemen's hoses and poured into the stream. It also seeped into the River Calder, which runs through Morley, Wakefield and Castleford.

The Yorkshire Water Authority said tests had shown there was no danger to domestic water supplies, but as a precaution the families would remain disconnected for the time being.

A West Yorkshire police spokesman said: "It is vital that people stay away from this river. The chemical is highly toxic and can easily kill. It will be at least three days before the danger passes."

### New route for A27 section

The new route for the eight-mile section of the A27 trunk road between Havant, Hampshire, and Chichester, West Sussex, has been announced after a public inquiry that lasted several weeks.

The road will pass north of the excavated Roman palace at Fishbourne, near Chichester, and join the Chichester by-pass at its western end.

Announcing the new route, Mr. Kenneth Clarke, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, said it would serve as a by-pass for several communities along the existing section of the A27 between Havant and Chichester.

### Ilkerton man backed

The National Executive Committee of the Labour Party has endorsed Councillor David Bookbinder as prospective parliamentary candidate for Ilkerton, Derbyshire. Mr. Bookbinder, the leader of Derbyshire County Council, was adopted by the constituency Labour Party in preference to the sitting member, Mr. Raymond Fletcher, MP.

# A TIMES EXCLUSIVE

**From Victoria Wine, a case of excellent 1978 Claret for only £33.**

A remarkable offer from Victoria Wine available to 1000 Times readers.

Twelve bottles of Chateau Haut Sociondo, a fine chateau-bottled claret from the Côtes de Blaye.

David Bedford, Master of Wine for Victoria Wine describes it as "A very good, inexpensive claret with a good, deep colour and a rich, fruity nose. Ready for drinking now but can be laid down for a little longer if desired."

The wine will be delivered to your nearest Victoria Wine shop within about 14 days of receipt of your coupon and remittance, where applicable.

However, in the interests of fairness and exclusivity, the offer is limited to one case per person.

VICTORIA WINE CO. LTD., BROOK HOUSE, CHERTSEY ROAD, WORKING, SURREY.

**VICTORIA WINE COMPANY LIMITED**  
 Brook House, Chertsey Road, Woking, Surrey GU21 5BE  
 Telephone: 04862 5060

THIS COUPON MAY BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS OR HANDED IN AT ANY VICTORIA WINE SHOP (For your nearest Victoria Wine Shop see telephone directory. In case of difficulty ring Woking 5060 extension 225 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm.)

Please arrange for your special offer of one case of Chateau Haut Sociondo, at £33 per case (inc. VAT) to be made available for me at the following Victoria Wine Shop:

ADDRESS OF SHOP \_\_\_\_\_

☐ I enclose my cheque for £33 on the understanding that it will be returned to me should your limited stock of wine be sold before you receive my order.

☐ I prefer to pay by credit card or charge card (Access, Barclaycard/Visa, Diners Club, American Express) and will sign a sales voucher for £33 when I collect the goods from your shop.

I understand that if within 30 days I am dissatisfied for any reason with the quality of the wine I may return it and £2.75 per bottle will be re-funded.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ (Full name)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

TEL \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

This offer closes at the end of February 1982.

## Advanced electrical test for BL Cars.

Cars built by BL now pass through a more comprehensive inspection process than ever.

And one of the most advanced checking methods is a unique Vehicle Electrical Testing System developed jointly by BL and Ferranti.

The computer-controlled VETS equipment, as it is called, is now installed in each of BL's car assembly plants.

Within a matter of

## THE SINGLE HOMELESS WORSE OFF

Single homeless people face a particularly third-class treatment from a Government acting by stealth, Mr. Andrew Bennett, Labour MP for Stockport, North, said on Saturday.

He told the general meeting of Chas, the campaign for single homeless people, that weekly benefit to those people had been cut by £5.20, or 22 per cent, on top of an across-the-board cut equivalent to three weeks' money for all claimants of unemployment and social security benefits.

The meeting at Leeds University also heard details of alleged discrimination against single homeless claimants in Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Bradford, Birmingham, Swansea and London.

Chas today publishes a practical guide.

*Supplementary Benefits for Single Homeless People*, Chas, 27 John Adam Street, London, WC2E 7E plus 30p p&p.

## DISPUTE AT REFINERY IS SETTLED

Fifteen hundred workers at Shell's Stanlow oil refinery, at Ellesmere Port, Cheshire, voted yesterday to accept the company's offer of an 8 per cent local allowance increase. Shell, which had been prompted to begin shutting down the refinery because of sanctions imposed by men, began a return to full operations.

The company has lifted the suspension order on the employees and has guaranteed that no disciplinary action will be taken. The Stanlow workers were the only group at Shell's four refineries not to accept the company's offer.

The 800 employees of the Merseyside and North Wales Electricity Board will be recommended at mass meetings today to accept a peace formula worked out between management and unions and call off their 12-day-old strike over the suspension of four colleagues.

BL Fighting back



## SDP constitutional convention/London



Hand signals: Mr Roy Jenkins in thoughtful and challenging mood in winding up the SDP convention in London yesterday.

## Enemies in partnership of fear, Jenkins says

By John Winder and Amanda Haigh

Mr Roy Jenkins said the SDP's remarkable successes of 1981 had come close to uniting the two old major parties in a partnership of fear against the Social Democratic Party.

Mr Jenkins, who was winding up the two-day convention at Kensington, outlined party policy on industrial relations after its MPs' split vote on the employment Bill in the Commons last Monday.

He said the convention had necessarily dealt only with the framework of machinery and not with the substance of policy, but every day it became more clear that the unique contribution the party and its Liberal allies could make was becoming more necessary and more urgent to the country.

The two main parties feared the SDP more than they feared each other. Their narrow dogmas had alienated more and more people and would never achieve a widening appeal across classes, regions and occupations. They had replied by trying to pretend that the SDP was all things to all men and women. It was not true.

There were many for whom there was no room in the SDP. It had no place for those class warriors or for those who wanted to fight outdated ideological battles; no place for little Englanders; for those selfishly concerned with their own problems and not with those of their neighbours and the nation as a whole.

The Labour Party went increasingly into its chauvinist bunker and the Conservative Party showed little or no concern for the problems of the developing and poor nations.

The SDP had a specific industrial relations message on many points with which the employment Bill did not deal. Britain at work was a split society with energies of unions and management too often dissipated in a struggle with each other and no single action of government would do more to transform Britain's prospects than the establishment of a common purpose between management and workers. That required a new framework of industrial relations.

For industries to meet the international challenge they must be liberated from the industrial relations structure, which mirrored the conflict of the old two-party system. The SDP approach would have four points to bring the unions back to their members; to encourage profit-sharing on a larger scale and to tackle abuses of trade union power.

Their aim remained firm and clear: to form a majority government with their partners in the alliance after the next election. He concluded: "Let us be determined to make 1982 as remarkable as 1981 has been and let us never forget our responsibility for the hopes we have aroused, the hopes of so many throughout the country who have been searching, sometimes subconsciously, for years past for new opening, a new opportunity and a new deal. How we and the alliance conduct ourselves will determine whether we can make those hopes reality. It is a great opportunity, but a great responsibility."

Endorsement by council or membership inevitably involved the possibility of rejection which his political instincts told him would make the party look ridiculous.

Mr Jonathan Marks (Kensington and Chelsea) moved an amendment to provide for election by the whole membership until the next general election and then by MPs. He said the present parliamentary party could not claim to be a representative body for electing the leader. The party had a large and well-informed and sensible membership who should be asked to make the initial, vital choice.

Mr Kenneth MacDonald (Glasgow, South) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership until three years, 100 SDP MPs, when election would revert to them.

Mr Mike Thomas (MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership until three years, 100 SDP MPs, when election would revert to them.

He said under the present unfair election system, the SDP might still have very few MPs after the election. The SDP membership should be given the right to choose.

Mr Eric Owen (Clwyd) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership without a formal review of the system later. He said there must be no backtracking on the fundamental principle of one member, one vote.

Mr Chris Foy (Brighton and Hove) said that an endorsement process could leave them facing two ways. It was a bodging arrangement.

Mr Norman Jones (Leeds) said that the parliamentary group was too small to elect the leader.

Mr Christopher Pritchers (Leicestershire) said that he did not share the view that MPs would always make a cool, dispassionate and correct decision. Mr Foot and

for doing their job. At that point, demonstrators from Islington interrupted from the gallery shouting, among other things: "Give us an unemployment centre in Islington." The two men and a woman refused their large banner and were escorted quietly away by officials.

Dr Owen resumed, saying that the SDP would reduce the numbers of unemployed by responding to the challenges which faced the nation.

## Three options on picking leader

The conference spent a great part of yesterday morning debating the method of election of the party leader. The decision on the method of election will be put to the party's 78,000 members who will be faced with three options, including election by MPs, by the whole membership or election by all members now and by MPs at some later stage.

Mr Grant Crawford (Blackney), opening the debate, moved an amendment saying that the person provisionally elected leader of the parliamentary party should only take office if endorsed by a majority of party members voting by post.

As a potential Prime Minister, the SDP leader must have the confidence of the parliamentary committee, he said. The amendment recognized that it was unacceptable for MPs to have a leader foisted on them but also that all members had a right to be satisfied with the party leader.

Mr David Heap (West Glamorgan) moved an amendment to provide for ratification of the leader by election by MPs, by the council, He said they were not choosing a winner and loser, but a victor ludorum, a prize among equals.

The Four might well have been a gang, but they had been a team and when the SDP MPs had a leader foisted on them but also that all members had a right to be satisfied with the party leader.

Mr Humphry Berkeley (Hounslow), former Conservative MP for Lancaster, moved an amendment to allow election by MPs without the need for ratification.

He said that he could claim no political virginity since he was probably the only person in the hall who had been an elected delegate at both Conservative and Labour conferences. They could not ask MPs to vote for a leader and then tell them they were wrong.

Endorsement by council or membership inevitably involved the possibility of rejection which his political instincts told him would make the party look ridiculous.

Mr Jonathan Marks (Kensington and Chelsea) moved an amendment to provide for election by the whole membership until the next general election and then by MPs. He said the present parliamentary party could not claim to be a representative body for electing the leader. The party had a large and well-informed and sensible membership who should be asked to make the initial, vital choice.

Mr Kenneth MacDonald (Glasgow, South) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership until three years, 100 SDP MPs, when election would revert to them.

Mr Mike Thomas (MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership until three years, 100 SDP MPs, when election would revert to them.

He said under the present unfair election system, the SDP might still have very few MPs after the election. The SDP membership should be given the right to choose.

Mr Eric Owen (Clwyd) moved an amendment to provide for election by the membership without a formal review of the system later. He said there must be no backtracking on the fundamental principle of one member, one vote.

Mr Chris Foy (Brighton and Hove) said that an endorsement process could leave them facing two ways. It was a bodging arrangement.

Mr Norman Jones (Leeds) said that the parliamentary group was too small to elect the leader.

Mr Christopher Pritchers (Leicestershire) said that he did not share the view that MPs would always make a cool, dispassionate and correct decision. Mr Foot and



Mrs Thatcher in thoughtful and challenging mood in winding up the SDP convention in London yesterday.

## Regional tier of party organization voted out

Representatives voted overwhelmingly on Saturday to remove the regional tier of party organization and to establish the area of between one and seven constituencies as the main organizational body and the electorate for the Council of Social Democracy.

Mr William Rodgers (MP for Teeside, Stockton) said that SDP membership now stood at more than 78,000 all fully paid, and new members continued to join at the rate of several hundred a week, showing that the momentum of the party was being maintained.

The alliance with the Liberals was a success story too. The two parties remained distinct and separate with their own style and loyalties but had more in common in terms of values, objectives and policies than the left and right wings of

enable women and men to be elected in equal numbers to the Council for Social Democracy.

A recounted vote, demanded by representatives showed 150 for and 150 against a proposal that council members from any area should include at least one member of each sex. Areas will elect two or three members. An earlier vote had shown 145 in favour of the proposition and 146 against.

Mr Roy Jenkins indicated from the chair that the whole membership will now decide the issue by putting the issues to the membership at large.

Each representative had a printed ballot paper with the options arranged on it. Representatives voted as follows: for election of the leader by MPs: 63; for election by the membership by MPs at later stages: 73; for election by the whole membership: 163. Prolonged applause greeted announcement of the latter figure.

Of those voting for the first option 17 went on to vote for ratification of the election by the council; 37 for no ratification; six for ratification by the members and three for ratification by council with alternatives to follow if ratification were refused.

Of those who voted for the second main option 62 voted for changes after the next election and 11 for changes after SDP parliamentary strength reaches 100. Of those who voted for the final option, 83 voted for a compulsory review after three years and 81 for no formal review, with two not voting.

Dr David Owen then announced that as a result the membership would be asked to decide between three options of election by MPs; election by full membership of the party until an election and then reverting the election to the parliamentary party and, thirdly, election by full membership with a review of the method in three years' time.

Against the wishes of the steering committee, the convention voted by 143 votes to 124 to enable the constitution to be amended if a majority of the council and a ballot of all members favoured it.

The convention was split on whether there should be positive discrimination to

Mr Trevor Bewick (East Cheshire) moved the amendment to reject the positive discrimination element. He said that women's groups pushing for positive action knew they would not get office by other means. Mrs Williams had not needed positive discrimination to where she was. The SDP should remain totally non-discriminatory.

Mr Mike Thomas (MP for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, East) said the constitution of the party should guarantee members' right to see a balanced short-list for parliamentary candidates but there was no obligation to select either women or men.



Dr David Owen at the conference microphone

## Regional tier of party organization voted out

strong, it was thought that could help weaker parts of an area. It was inevitable in any political party, especially a new one, that there could be strong personalities or individuals wishing to establish fiefdoms of their own. The possibility of that happening, and of it being based on a single individual from one of the old political parties, would be substantially reduced if the party was organized in areas.

In an alliance with the Liberal Party, where seats were being shared, it was very important that no members should feel that they were disadvantaged. Inevitably SDP members in a constituency to be fought by the Liberals would be disappointed. The disappointment would be much greater if the organization was on a constituency basis alone and members could play no part

in fighting a general election on behalf of the SDP. If boundary changes came before the next general election, it would be foolish to build on existing boundaries only to find that they were changed on the eve of the general election. It would also be foolish to build on new boundaries to find that the changes did not get through the House of Commons.

Finally, with the prospect of proportional representation being introduced by a Liberal-SDP government, it would be a good idea to begin now to think about something other than the conventional politics of the old electoral system.

The amendment to accept the area as the basis of organization was carried by a large majority.

Introducing the debate on selection of candidates, he said that the constitution as proposed by the steering committee would establish the important principle that no process of short-listing would tend to restrict the choice in an unreasonable way to all men, all women or all local candidates. A reserve power to the National Committee to add two names to a short list was only intended for use in extremis.

Mr Ashley Steinhausen (Brent) opposed the proposal to move an amendment to delete the requirements that minimum numbers of men and of women respectively should be on the short-list. Only group should be for special support? They had under-representation of black people and to be consistent should have positive discrimination in their favour.

Mr Roger Fox (Ealing) said that to put two women on a short-list of six to nine was hardly a great act of positive discrimination. And Mrs Billa Nixon (North Norfolk) said that women would still have to get there by merit.

The proposal would ensure that they had a chance. Mr Fred Bleach (Mid Surrey) said that if there was a lack of women it was not because of discrimination but because of lack of confidence in coming forward.

The steering committee amendment was carried after the Brent amendment was narrowly rejected on a show of hands. That amendment was again rejected, by 172 votes to 126, after appeals for a counted vote.

The convention voted by 147 to 116 to delete from its constitution a statement that the party would have concern for the individual regardless of "sexual orientation". It retained a commitment to create an open, classless and more equal society which rejected prejudices based on sex, race or religion.

Mr Kenneth Brown (North West Derbyshire) moved the amendment to delete the phrase, saying it seemed to have been written by a mixture of a Whitehall bureaucrat and a woman's page of The Guardian.

Ms Gillian Walker (South Shropshire) opposing the deletion said Mr Brown's amendment was designed to "purge the party of queers". She was repeatedly heckled to say the least to delete "sexual orientation" meant the mover of the amendment would discriminate against homosexuals. She was sickened and repulsed by the thinking behind the amendment.

Ms Polly Toynbee, for the steering committee, said the reference to "sexual orientation" should be retained. It was put into the constitution as a sign of the party's commitment to the fair treatment of minorities of all kinds. One in 10 of the population was homosexual though an inescapable fact of nature. They were harassed and persecuted, many lost their jobs and lesbian women often lost the custody of their children.

Members voted that area parties should retain 20 per cent of members' subscriptions after hearing that the local parties were starved of funds and might not have the money to fight elections successfully.

An amendment to the draft constitution that the national committee should direct that at least 20 per cent of

members' subscriptions should be returned to their area party was agreed by 172 votes to 107.

An amendment was also agreed that decisions relating to subscriptions should be taken by the Council for Social Democracy, having considered the advice from the national committee, where the power had rested.

Mr Peter Bickley (Bradford), who moved the amendment, said that the level of subscription should be set by the council, said that area members had thought that the national committee decision to allow the areas to take £3 this year—from subscriptions applied to all members, including new ones—would be in fact applied only to new members.

Mr Tony Slade (Ealing), moving the amendment for the 20 per cent deduction, said it was vital. The party believed in decentralization, but could not have it if the parties were starved of funds.

Members paid £11, a high subscription for a political party, and it was unreasonable to expect them to dig into their pockets and raise funds for all their activities. Ealing had 35 candidates for local elections, costing £3,500 which the area did not have. If more money was not returned to local parties to fight local elections, they would not exist.

Mr John Rist (Aberdeen) said area parties must be guaranteed a minimum amount for local business. It was easy at the centre to forget the desperate financial needs of local groups.

Mr Peter Vevers (Wiltshire) said the money should go to the central party because of the danger of local parties dissipating the money, leaving the party vulnerable.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (MP for Teeside, Thornaby, and vice-chairman of the party's finance and general purposes committee) said the party faced an enormous task on finance. Unlike the Conservative Party or the Labour Party it could not have a pipeline from either big business or trade unions.

The first year's budget at SDP headquarters was £750,000, compared with more than £2m at Labour head office and more than £4m for Conservative administration. The party was by no means in the big league, and it wanted to maintain its base in members rather than institutions.

The committee understood the problems for local areas in building the party. That was why it had introduced the £3 rebate on new member subscriptions as a recruitment incentive. The 20 per cent amendment would be a severe blow to the national administration and budget. Almost certainly staff would have to be made redundant.

An amendment to ensure that an applicant's membership address was his or her main residence, and to allow the chief executive to delete any address from the membership register, with a provision for appeal to a tribunal, was rejected on the advice of the steering committee.

Mr Tim Lloyd (Islington) who moved the amendment, said that experience from the Labour Party showed that there could be real scope for infiltration into a vulnerable area and influence local authority candidate selection.

## Heseltine stands by government cuts

From Ronald Kershaw, Harrogate

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, was in unrepentant mood when he discussed central and local government cuts at the Young Conservatives' annual conference at Harrogate yesterday.

He disclosed that the Government target was "the lowest number of civil servants since the war".

He added: "In central and local government we assert our duty to scrutinize what the public sector does, to reduce it if, as now seems important, we must or to increase it when circumstances permit. Who else can discharge such a responsibility if it is not the central Government?"

Mr Heseltine said that the Government was now forced by events to retrench. At no time was that more urgent than when, at the depth of a recession, the private sector was carrying the lion's share of the strain.

No postwar Government had achieved what this Government had done in reducing the number of directly-employed civil servants. Mr Heseltine gave as an instance his own department, where "with very few redundancies we have reduced our numbers by about 10,000 people already. So it can be done."

Acknowledging that he was closely identified with the Government's attempt to reduce the cost of services in local government, Mr Heseltine said he was unrepentant.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the Conservative Party, said earlier that he looked for nerve and guts from the Young Conservatives to stick by the policies on which the party was elected.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher had never lost her courage which would give the party another victory at the next election.

Mr Parkinson described the Social Democrats as a threat to realism. Britain's economic crisis took years of solemn and binding agreement, of social contracts and of concordats for people to develop their healthy distrust of instant cures he said.

"When people voted the Conservatives back in 1979 it was because they accepted that our national sickness needed surgery and intensive care. Now, half-way through the operation, the patient faces a new crisis."

"It comes from the SDP's snigger to extra-parliamentary action, that showman and travelling salesman who has now set up his stall at Glasgow, Hillhead. He, with his two sales assistants, David and Shirley Grinwick, burst in selling an unlabelled, rose-coloured instant cure-out-of-claret bottles."

"I say to the country, 'do not swallow it. You have had it before, it did you great harm. It cost you dearly. It would set you back years.'"

He said of the SDP conference at Kensington: "I wonder if they have reached the clauses on 'party unity', 'obeying the party whip' and 'collective responsibility'."

He offered them a word of friendly advice that these should be drafted rather loosely.

Mr Parkinson said in reference to the five SDP MPs who ignored their party whip on the Employment Bill last week and to the five others who abstained: "It was the classic O. turn. A tightly formed ring of conspirators, all bent over, now the electorate will know what they are voting for if they vote SDP. They will be voting for trade union reform, against trade union reform and for abstaining on trade union reform."

The weakness of the nationalized industries was not in the quality of the people who worked for them. The failure was in the lack of any clear understanding of what was expected of those industries.

The system "frustrated success," Mr Heseltine said. To cheer he added: "So we shall always be prepared to consider, and where appropriate to act, to restore

private sector and individual ownership."

Nobody should doubt the concern of the Government about the level of unemployment. It would exhaust every policy initiative that could contribute to genuine work, the absence of personal satisfaction, the denial of achievement as a corrupting force beyond measure."

Earlier the conference had rejected a motion from Wallace Young Conservatives noting with regret the "perceived hardness" in the Government's attitude towards the unemployed and calling on the Cabinet to take a more positive approach "in emphasizing our party's philosophy of uniting the nation."

On ethnic minorities, Mr Heseltine said: "The issue is directly about how in a short period of time we can ensure that the black community believes that the opportunities open to it are as real in practice as the opportunities open to everyone else."

Mr Parkinson described the Social Democrats as a threat to realism. Britain's economic crisis took years of solemn and binding agreement, of social contracts and of concordats for people to develop their healthy distrust of instant cures he said.

"When people voted the Conservatives back in 1979 it was because they accepted that our national sickness needed surgery and intensive care. Now, half-way through the operation, the patient faces a new crisis."

"It comes from the SDP's snigger to extra-parliamentary action, that showman and travelling salesman who has now set up his stall at Glasgow, Hillhead. He, with his two sales assistants, David and Shirley Grinwick, burst in selling an unlabelled, rose-coloured instant cure-out-of-claret bottles."

"I say to the country, 'do not swallow it. You have had it before, it did you great harm. It cost you dearly. It would set you back years.'"

He said of the SDP conference at Kensington: "I wonder if they have reached the clauses on 'party unity', 'obeying the party whip' and 'collective responsibility'."

He offered them a word of friendly advice that these should be drafted rather loosely.

Mr Parkinson said in reference to the five SDP MPs who ignored their party whip on the Employment Bill last week and to the five others who abstained: "It was the classic O. turn. A tightly formed ring of conspirators, all bent over, now the electorate will know what they are voting for if they vote SDP. They will be voting for trade union reform, against trade union reform and for abstaining on trade union reform."

The weakness of the nationalized industries was not in the quality of the people who worked for them. The failure was in the lack of any clear understanding of what was expected of those industries.

The system "frustrated success," Mr Heseltine said. To cheer he added: "So we shall always be prepared to consider, and where appropriate to act, to restore

private sector and individual ownership."

Nobody should doubt the concern of the Government about the level of unemployment. It would exhaust every policy initiative that could contribute to genuine work, the absence of personal satisfaction, the denial of achievement as a corrupting force beyond measure."

Earlier the conference had rejected a motion from Wallace Young Conservatives noting with regret the "perceived hardness" in the Government's attitude towards the unemployed and calling on the Cabinet to take a more positive approach "in emphasizing our party's philosophy of uniting the nation."

On ethnic minorities, Mr Heseltine said: "The issue is directly about how in a short period of time we can ensure that the black community believes that the opportunities open to it are as real in practice as the opportunities open to everyone else."

Mr Parkinson described the Social Democrats as a threat to realism. Britain's economic crisis took years of solemn and binding agreement, of social contracts and of concordats for people to develop their healthy distrust of instant cures he said.

"When people voted the Conservatives back in 1979 it was because they accepted that our national sickness needed surgery and intensive care. Now, half-way through the operation, the patient faces a new crisis."

"It comes from the SDP's snigger to extra-parliamentary action, that showman and travelling salesman who has now set up his stall at Glasgow, Hillhead. He, with his two sales assistants, David and Shirley Grinwick, burst in selling an unlabelled, rose-coloured instant cure-out-of-claret bottles."

"I say to the country, 'do not swallow it. You have had it before, it did you great harm. It cost you dearly. It would set you back years.'"

He said of the SDP conference at Kensington: "I wonder if they have reached the clauses on 'party unity', 'obeying the party whip' and 'collective responsibility'."

He offered them a word of friendly advice that these should be drafted rather loosely.

Mr Parkinson said in reference to the five SDP MPs who ignored their party whip on the Employment Bill last week and to the five others who abstained: "It was the classic O. turn. A tightly formed ring of conspirators, all bent over, now the electorate will know what they are voting for if they vote SDP. They will be voting for trade union reform, against trade union reform and for abstaining on trade union reform."

The weakness of the nationalized industries was not in the quality of the people who worked for them. The failure was in the lack of any clear understanding of what was expected of those industries.

The system "frustrated success," Mr Heseltine said. To cheer he added: "So we shall always be prepared to consider, and where appropriate to act, to restore

private sector and individual ownership."

Nobody should doubt the concern of the Government about the level of unemployment. It would exhaust every policy initiative that could contribute to genuine work, the absence of personal satisfaction, the denial of achievement as a corrupting force beyond measure."

Earlier the conference had rejected a motion from Wallace Young Conservatives noting with regret the "perceived hardness" in the Government's attitude towards the unemployed and calling on the Cabinet to take a more positive approach "in emphasizing our party's philosophy of uniting the nation."

On ethnic minorities, Mr Heseltine said: "The issue is directly about how in a short period of time we can ensure that the black community believes that the opportunities open to it are as real in practice as the opportunities open to everyone else."

Mr Parkinson described the Social Democrats as a threat to realism. Britain's economic crisis took years of solemn and binding agreement, of social contracts and of concordats for people to develop their healthy distrust of instant cures he said.

"When people voted the Conservatives back in 1979 it was because they accepted that our national sickness needed surgery and intensive care. Now, half-way through the operation, the patient faces a new crisis."

"It comes from the SDP's snigger to extra-parliamentary action, that showman and travelling salesman who has now set up his stall at Glasgow, Hillhead. He, with his two sales assistants, David and Shirley Grinwick, burst in selling an unlabelled, rose-coloured instant cure-out-of-claret bottles."

"I say to the country, 'do not swallow it. You have had it before, it did you great harm. It cost you dearly. It would set you back years.'"

He said of the SDP conference at Kensington: "I wonder if they have reached the clauses on 'party unity', 'obeying the party whip' and 'collective responsibility'."

He offered them a word of friendly advice that these should be drafted rather loosely.

Mr Parkinson said in reference to the five SDP MPs who ignored their party whip on the Employment Bill last week and to the five others who abstained: "It was the classic O. turn. A tightly formed ring of conspirators, all bent over, now the electorate will know what they are voting for if they vote SDP. They will be voting for trade union reform, against trade union reform and for abstaining on trade union reform."

The weakness of the nationalized industries was not in the quality of the people who worked for them. The failure was in the lack of any clear understanding of what was expected of those industries.

The system "frustrated success," Mr Heseltine said. To cheer he added: "So we shall always be prepared to consider, and where appropriate to act, to restore

private sector and individual ownership."

Nobody should doubt the concern of the Government about the level of unemployment. It would exhaust every policy initiative that could contribute to genuine work, the absence of personal satisfaction, the denial of achievement as a corrupting force beyond measure."

Earlier the conference had rejected a motion from Wallace Young Conservatives noting with regret the "perceived hardness" in the Government's attitude towards the unemployed and calling on the Cabinet to take a more positive approach "in emphasizing our party's philosophy of uniting the nation."

On ethnic minorities, Mr Heseltine said: "The issue is directly about how in a short period of time we can ensure that the black community believes that the opportunities open to it are as real in practice as the opportunities open to everyone else."

Mr Parkinson described the Social Democrats as a threat to realism. Britain's economic crisis took years of solemn and binding agreement, of social contracts and of concordats for people to develop their healthy distrust of instant cures he said.

"When people voted the Conservatives back in 1979 it was because they accepted that our national sickness needed surgery and intensive care. Now, half-way through the operation, the patient faces a new crisis."

"It comes from the SDP's snigger to extra-parliamentary action, that showman and travelling salesman who has now set up his stall at Glasgow, Hillhead. He, with his two sales assistants, David and Shirley Grinwick, burst in selling an unlabelled, rose-coloured instant cure-out-of-claret bottles."

"I say to the country, 'do not swallow it. You have



## Warsaw keeps protest alive with candles

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Feb 14

Lights flickered briefly and candles of protest shone from Warsaw windows last night by the time the violent street demonstrations in the Polish capital to mark two months of martial law.

Reports from Gdansk today said that police and soldiers had cordoned off the memorial to shipyard workers killed in 1970 in case it became a rallying point for demonstrations, but it is still unclear whether there were any clashes last night.

Solidarity leaflets in the capital had called for passive demonstrations, industrial go-slows, the wearing of black armbands, a symbolic black-out between 9 pm and 9.15 pm. In fact, this advice was only partially followed: in Nowy Swiat, a central thoroughfare, about one in five lights were switched off in apartment blocks.

The lukewarm response to the underground appeals may well have been influenced by a massive show of strength on Thursday and Friday nights when columns of armoured vehicles drove to and fro in the capital during the rush hour.

Certainly the object in Gdansk appears to have been, as one Solidarity sympathizer put it, "greening up the nation". Women and children had planned to march through the streets but it is uncertain whether they managed to go ahead with their plans in the face of a particularly strong military presence.

"There was a soldier in front of every shopfront", said on traveller who arrived in the capital yesterday. All telephone links with Gdansk are cut.

Two unconfirmed reports of passive protests in Wroclaw and Lodz have reached the capital, but again the police and Army, though much in evidence, appear to have been under strict instruction not to over-react.

Communist sources say that there has been considerable criticism in Gdansk about the way that the police handled a demonstration in the port two weeks ago, a demonstration which turned into a riot partly because of the excessive toughness of the riot police.

There is still some mystery about the township of Swidnik, near Lublin, where according to initial reports from the official PAP news agency, there was substantial unrest. Curfew had been imposed from 7 pm, the highest in the country, and the private cars were banned and the telephone network cut off. A subsequent message from PAP then told editors to ignore the report but no explanation was offered.

Swidnik helicopter factory was the scene of unrest in the first few days after the imposition of martial law on December 13, with soldiers, according to one unconfirmed report, firing blanks over the heads of the crowd.

Summary trials in both military and civil courts have been continuing. The latest verdict, however, is not for organising strikes but for espionage, thus fitting into the general propaganda thrust of linking the Central Intelligence Agency with the Polish crisis.

Mr Bogdan Walewski, a former employee of the Polish Foreign Ministry, was sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment and 10 years' deprivation of civil liberty — making an early amnesty impossible — for revealing the names of Polish agents to the CIA.

The prosecution had demanded the death sentence. Mr Walewski had previously worked in the United States personnel department, the Polish Embassy in Moscow and the Polish Foreign Ministry's protocol section.

□ Moscow: Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet Prime Minister, was today quoted as saying that the Soviet Union had a vital interest in the reestablishment of normal life in Poland and was giving its ally considerable economic aid (Reuters Reports). In an interview with a Japanese newspaper, released here by Tass, Mr Tikhonov gave the Kremlin's unambiguous backing to the imposition of martial law in Poland.

But he gave no clear indication of how far Moscow was prepared to go in shoring up the Polish economy and helping Warsaw pay its debts to the West.

## Western defence

### US tells allies to pay fair share

Munich, Feb 14.—Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Secretary, called on Western Europe yesterday to contribute more to the defence of the Western alliance, and to curb trade with the Soviet bloc.

His remarks were followed today by a call from General Bernard Roberts, Nato's Supreme Commander, in Europe, to the allies to increase their defence spending from 3 per cent to 4 per cent a year in real terms.

Both men were addressing a meeting of 150 Western military and political officials, including Dr Josef Luns, the Nato Secretary-General.

Mr Weinberger warned them that latent isolationism could be revived in the United States — which would be "a great tragedy" — if West Europeans did not assume what he called a fair share of rising defence costs.

Ordinary Americans might ask whether protection for their allies was necessary or sensible if there were a lack of response from Europe, said Mr Weinberger who is on his way home from a Middle East tour, this could lead to great difficulties in Congress.

He said the annual 3 per cent target increase in defence spending would not be very useful if it went solely on pay rises for soldiers and not on raising the alliance's firepower.



Mr Weinberger: Threat of isolationism.

General Rogers said he wanted a 4 per cent increase to counter what he called the "worrying weakness" of the West against Soviet military might. Nato's conventional forces must be strengthened, he said.

On trade, Mr Weinberger reinforced American opposition to a proposed pipeline bringing Soviet gas to Western Europe, and called for what he called a return to discipline in trade with the Soviet bloc, which

There were no objections to trade as such, but Soviet block military strength should not be further improved by Western technological expertise.

## Families of cooking oil victims stage sit-in

From Our Correspondent Madrid, Feb 14

Some 800 relatives of people who were killed or disabled by adulterated cooking oil today continued their sit-in which began last Friday in 20 churches in Madrid and towns near by. They are demanding improved medical care, speedier payment of special compensation and fuller information about the nature of the illness.

With the death toll from the "toxic syndrome", now standing at 262, and with probably permanent lesions noted in many of the 17,000 who were made sick, the protesters are demanding a meeting with Señor Manuel Nuñez Perez, the Minister of Health and Consumer Affairs.

They intend to present a petition to him seeking authorization of abortion for pregnant women suffering from the illness. Abortion is outlawed in Spain.

Nine months after the first case of the toxic syndrome was recorded at Torrejon, near Madrid, no antidote for the poison has been found.

At a news conference called here yesterday in reaction to the sit-in representatives of the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs said that so far 800 pesetas (£4.4m) have been paid out in special compensations.

## Air-sea search for 15 crew called off

The Atlantic air and sea search for 15 missing seamen has been called off, Falmouth coastguards said, because there was no hope of finding any further survivors from the Greek vessel Victory (the Press Association reports).

Seventeen men who had been clinging to the ship's stern section were winched to safety on Saturday by a Lynx helicopter although one man was later found to be dead.

Of the rest of the 32-man crew, all but two had taken to a lifeboat. A Nimrod search aircraft sighted the craft empty and badly damaged, according to a coast-guard spokesman who also said that the other two men gave up clinging to the wreck of the Victory late on Friday night when it developed a 45-degree list. "It is impossible for anyone to survive in the sea for more than six hours in these temperatures", he said.

□ The final rescue of 16 seamen from the Victory will go into archives as a classic example of the multinational air-sea rescue services based in Britain and extending well into the Western Approaches of the Atlantic, one of the most dangerous sea areas in the world (John Chatteris writes).

British, American, Dutch and Belgian ships and aircraft were involved in the operation which was all controlled by the Royal Air Force Southern Rescue Coordination Centre at Plymouth. The key to the action was the early presence overhead of RAF Nimrod long-range

aircraft whose primary role is to spot potential enemy ships. The Nimrods were able to pinpoint the scene of the impending disaster and stayed overhead night and day to guide other rescue ships and aircraft to the area.

There was particular pride yesterday at the United States Air Force base at Woodbridge in Suffolk that at last one of their F15Sc helicopters known as "Super Jolly Green Giants" of the 67th Aerospace Rescue and Recovery Squadron had been able to make an important contribution to a civilian rescue around British shores.

The big helicopters are the only aircraft of their kind in the West capable of in-flight refuelling and with a normal operational radius of 600 miles. They have seldom been able to contribute to rescue actions around Britain because of the time it takes to "scramble" — more than an hour compared with about 10 minutes for an RAF or Royal Navy rescue helicopter.

But on this occasion it was a Green Giant from Woodbridge that first reached the Victory, 800 miles west of Land's End. With some exceptional feats of airman-ship its crew managed to get a line across from the stern section of the stricken tanker to another ship.

The presence of two Lynx aircraft from Dutch frigates exercising in the area was another example of the value to air-sea rescue of NATO ships. Helicopter carry-on vessels are often "somewhere around" where around?

## Warning on democracy by Ecevit

From Robert Schull Amsterdam, Feb 14

The Western community should refuse to tolerate Turkey's "second-rate democracy", Mr Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish Prime Minister, said in an interview from Istanbul with Dutch television, broadcast at the weekend.

Mr Ecevit was recently released after two months in prison for defying the military regime's ban on public statements by former politicians.

Asked if he was afraid he would have to go to prison again after the interview Mr Ecevit, speaking in English, said: "I don't know, but if one wants to live in a free society, one must be willing to contribute to the establishment or reestablishment of democracy in one's country then one should take some risks. After all, freedom and democracy are worth taking some risks for."

He was outspoken on the attitude Nato and EEC countries should take on military rule in his country.

"I should like to express my opinion in terms of the principle. If Turkey is a member of the community of the democratic nations of the West as we are, then the same criteria, the same standards of democracy should be applied to Turkey as to any other Western democratic society."

In my view, the true friends of Turkey are those who apply the same democratic criteria and who object to the violation of freedom and human rights in Turkey as they would in their own countries.

"I believe that those who are content with second rate democracy for Turkey so long as Turkey serves the security interests of the West may not be as real friends of Turkey as the others."

Mr Ecevit showed little faith in the type of democracy promised by the country's military rulers, within the framework of a new constitution to be introduced in 1984.

## Ceausescu pleads for détente

From Dessu Trevisan Bucharest Feb 14

President Ceausescu of Romania has told Mr Alexander Haig that sanctions against Poland are counter-productive. During four and a half hours of talks there yesterday he urged the continuation of the East-West dialogue in general and the Helsinki process in particular in order to ease tension.

Mr Haig, who visited Bucharest on the last leg of his European tour, told a press conference here that there were differences between the two sides over the issue of martial law in Poland, but added that there was agreement and that it was important to talk and seek ways of reducing tension.

The Romanians have been particularly worried about the impasse in the Madrid review conference and the tough United States stand there. Mr Haig said that to continue business as usual while Poland was in a state of siege would be a mockery of the Helsinki process.

But he added, it was President Reagan's view that in time of increased tension it was "extremely important to talk to East European nations which are willing to talk and seek ways of reducing it in a constructive dialogue."

He singled out Romania for pursuing a relatively independent policy and "ever-mindful of its geography" in asserting its independence. This was taken as an indication that Washington accepted Romania on its merits and as a demonstration of American support for Romania's specific international policy.

At a time when Romania is facing considerable financial problems and a huge debt which it is hoping to have rescheduled, the Haig visit is regarded as especially important. Mr Haig said that while the question of debts could not be discussed at this level, the talks had created a good climate.

## Missing persons inquiry blames security forces

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 14

Slow but sure progress in determining the fate of "disappeared persons" in a score of countries is indicated in the 1981 report of the investigating group set up two years ago by the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Most of the missing were abducted by security forces in state-inspired terror campaigns against political opponents.

During the year the group headed by Lord Colville, British delegate to the commission, received information on 2,100 people in 22 countries. Six governments did not reply to communications: Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Lesotho, Uganda and Zaire. Otherwise the group has established direct contact, in some cases steadily yielding information.

Two members visited Mexico last month, the first time a country under such scrutiny has opened its doors. Chile, by contrast, is refusing to cooperate, charging that the group's procedures are discriminatory. Both El Salvador and Guatemala are replying to inquiries.

Argentina is in a category by itself because of the sheer numbers who disappeared after the 1976 military coup

— no fewer than 5,000 to 6,000, although Argentine human rights bodies put the total five or six times higher. But last year only eight cases were notified to the Government and each has since been officially explained.

The group is managing to trace some of the children who were either abducted with their parents in Argentina or born in prison. It has the names of 84. Last year five others were traced and put in touch with relatives. The group often has great difficulty extracting minimal information, but with wider recognition of its humanitarian and non-political purpose, it is finding that the trickle may become a stream in response to better informed questions.

Mr Theo van Boven, director of the United Nations Human Rights Division, whose services have been dispensed with by Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, was instrumental in the group's creation and has put all his weight behind it.

His departure is unlikely to mean a change of emphasis as his deputy, a Ghanaian, was formerly his country's delegate in the Human Rights Commission and also the group's first chairman.

On March 21st, the fare increases made necessary as a result of the Court of Appeal and Law Lords' ruling on the "Fares Fair" Policy will be implemented on all London Transport.

Fares will go up. London has been told that the law requires its London Transport system to be run as far as practicable on business principles and on its own resources.

Most other major cities throughout the world have decided that subsidised public transport is the only way to run a modern city efficiently.

In Paris, for example, the French Government has invested heavily and there, the traveller pays for less than half of the cost.

London Transport's subsidy, after the Court of Appeal and the Law Lords' ruling, will — after March 21st — be around 12% of its costs. The cost of Fares Fair to the London ratepayer was almost doubled by the penalties imposed by the Government withholding block grant.

Is this fair? Should London Transport be run "as far as practicable" as a business? Should the results — higher fares — be passed on to passengers, many of whom are people who can only afford public transport?

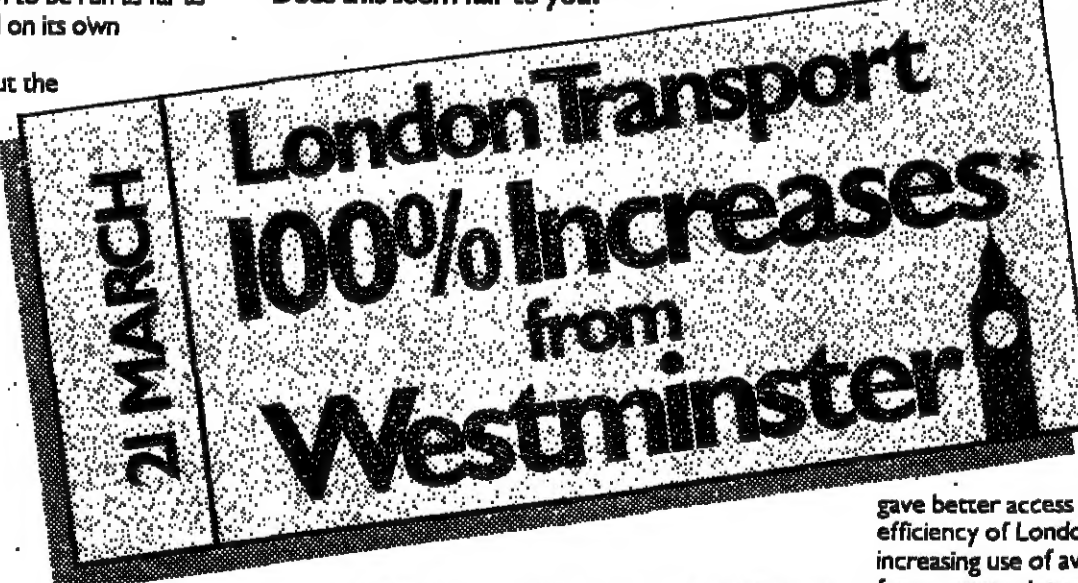
Or should London Transport be considered as a social service, the same way that we happily look upon hospitals, schools and other public activities, with much of the cost borne by ratepayers and taxpayers? In London, public transport has become a political "football". It isn't in Europe, so why should it be here? Public transport should be a social issue, vitally important to our entire society, whatever the income, whatever the job, whatever the function or standing.

So let's look at the entire argument. No party politics. No legal quibbles. Just facts of life in London, in 1982. If yours is one of the 92 MP's for Greater London, tell him what you think about the facts we put before you. Ask him what he's going to do about it. And tell him to be quick. Remember, fares go up on March 21st!

### ALL CHANGE?

After March 21st, you'll notice immediate changes all over London. Bus and tube fares will increase by nearly 100% immediately.

Closure notices may appear at a number of less economic and probably more remote tube stations. Certain areas may lose bus services altogether. And you'll find there are fewer trains, and buses operating at a lesser frequency all round. Does this seem fair to you?



### THE WORLD PUBLIC TRANSPORT SUBSIDY LEAGUE TABLE.

"Business" or subsidised social service? How does London measure up to other cities? Here are just some examples of proportions of costs subsidised, excluding depreciation and renewal costs.

NEW YORK	72%
MILAN	71%
BRUSSELS	70%
BERLIN	61%
PARIS	56%
LONDON (With Fares Fair Policy)	46%

After the Court of Appeal and Law Lords' ruling, as of March 21st, London Transport's subsidy will be reduced to about 12% of its costs.

Do you think this is fair?

### THE ROADS AHEAD

If cheaper fares got more people on to public transport — which they did — then expect some bad news on the roads after March 21st. When it becomes more economic to use their car, then people will do so, adding to traffic jams, parking problems and accidents.

And with fewer people on the buses and tubes, they'll become "uneconomic" again, which will send fares up yet again.

A vicious circle with Londoners in the middle. Does this make sense to you?

CALL FOR AN ENQUIRY — NOW! The Fares Fair Policy had a purpose. Lower fares

gave better access to Londoners. It increased the efficiency of London's public transport system by increasing use of available services, allowing simpler fares, greater integration of the tube and bus services with BR; and allowed more automatic ticket issuing and prepayment of tickets.

To achieve the Fares Fair objectives, all the fares must be seen to be fair. And the burden on ratepayers must be fair.

But the Government will penalise the GLC financially if it tries to help London Transport by, for example, keeping fares low.

If you feel that the lower fares were fair: if you feel London should have the right to decide how it funds London Transport without being penalised by Government then ask your MP to get the law changed.

Get the issues debated fully. Have the debate carried to Parliament before March 21st. You can do it by demanding that your MP acts now. Contact him direct or use the coupon. But do it now. And help keep London Transport's fares, fair.



# Tell your MP to act NOW!

TO: THE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR... HOUSE OF COMMONS, WESTMINSTER, LONDON SW1A 0AA.

I call on the Government to take immediate action to enable the GLC to maintain its present low fares policy without any reduction in services.

NAME..... ADDRESS.....

GLC Working for London



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Council to succeed Ayatollah

New York. — President Seyyed Khamenei of Iran said in an interview that a council of three to five members would eventually succeed Ayatollah Khomeini. He also hinted that Iran was willing to buy arms from the Soviet Union.

In an interview with *Nasr*, he also said that Iran expected to win its war with Iraq very soon; that its vast economic problems were a result of the war; and that executions carried out under the Shah could not be compared with executions under the Islamic republic.

The taking of American hostages, he claimed, had provided Iran with more gains than losses.

Saying his country had been "born again," President Khamenei, a 42-year-old Muslim, admitted that the Islamic society envisioned by Ayatollah Khomeini and his followers did not yet exist.

Ayatollah Khomeini has cancelled all his appointments for the next two weeks, Tehran radio reported. — AP.

Cairo softens Moscow line

Cairo. — Egypt is prepared to restore ambassador-level communications with Moscow, the Kremlin promises its envoys will not violate diplomatic norms, Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, said.

Last September, a month before his assassination, President Anwar Sadat expelled the Soviet ambassador, six Soviet diplomats and the last 1,000 Soviet experts in Egypt, accusing Moscow of plotting against him.

Lebanon bomb kills four

Beirut. — A car bomb exploded outside a Palestinian refugee camp in Sidon, south Lebanon, killing at least four people and wounding 15, Lebanese newspapers said.

The dead included a Palestinian bomb disposal expert who was working on the device when it exploded. He had pushed the car containing the bomb away from the camp and warned people to keep clear.

Obote invites exiles home



President Milton Obote of Uganda, who has appealed to Ugandans in exile — especially the thousands who fled to neighbouring Zaire and the southern Sudan — to return home. He assured tribal elders that the exiles could return without fear of attacks from other tribes.

Ex-minister held in Bangladesh

Dacca. — Police have arrested Mr Abul Kashem, the former Bangladesh Youth Development Minister, who was among ministers dropped from the Cabinet on Thursday.

He is accused of sheltering a man wanted for killing at least seven people. The suspect was arrested by detectives who circled the former minister's house for four hours before he surrendered.

Nato to test air and land forces

Brussels. — Eight Nato nations are to stage month-long exercises in Norway to test a mobile land and air force, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe said.

The exercise will involve some 14,000 troops from February 24 to March 24. Canada, the United States, West Germany, Norway, Britain, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy will take part.

Missionary shot

Washington. — Brother James Arnold Miller of the La Salle Order, an American Roman Catholic missionary, has been shot dead in Guatemala, the State Department said. The motive was not yet known.

Korea war games

Seoul. — The United States and South Korea have begun a joint military exercise involving 157,500 troops.

CORRECTION

A report on December 29 stated that 1.5 million communists had recently been released from prison in Indonesia. The correct figure is nearer 100,000.

Pope pleads for Muslim links

From Godfrey Morrison, Lagos, Feb 14

The Pope today asked for greater cooperation between Muslims and Christians after an estimated 500,000 people turned out to greet him in Kaduna in the heart of Nigeria's predominantly Muslim north.

On the third day of his African pilgrimage at an open air Mass, sung in Hausa and punctuated by African drumming, instead of the more familiar ringing of bells. The Pope ordained 90 Nigerian priests from all parts of this huge nation of 83 million people.

It is only nine months since the attempt on his life but despite a punishing schedule and temperatures in the nineties the Pope appears relaxed and speaks with that firm and deep voice which has become so familiar around the world.

At the three Masses since he arrived here on Friday the Pope has spoken in English, lingua franca of this ethnically diverse nation. Today's Mass at Kaduna was briefly interrupted by loud cheering and applause when the Pope ended his sermon with the Hausa words: "Na gode Allah" (Thanks be to God).

During the offertory the Nigerian faithful brought to the altar yards, rolls of brightly coloured African cloth, fruits, and pots of honey, but despite the exotic surroundings the fate of his fellow Poles is probably never far from the Pope's thoughts. Among the banners welcoming him at Kaduna were some that read simply "Solidarnosc" and on Tuesday he is due to meet members of the Polish community here in Lagos.

Yesterday he faced the biggest crowds of his visit when he went to Enugu and Onitsha in eastern Nigeria, home of the Ibo people and of about three-quarters of the country's five million Roman Catholics.

Members of the papal entourage estimated that almost a million people gathered to see the Pope when he celebrated Mass at a huge open space more than a mile in area, which had been bulldozed out of the virgin bush a few days earlier.

A dominant theme of the Pope's sermons and speeches has been similar to that of his first African visit two



Branches of Christianity: Young people of Onitsha making sure of a good vantage point during the Pope's visit.

years ago. He is telling the Africans, in effect: "Be yourselves, but..."

When he met President Shehu Shagari and other Nigerian leaders he told them that "it is my conviction that all Africa, when allowed to

Aggett funeral becomes anti-government protest

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 14

Five thousand mourners, both black and white, surged through the streets of central Johannesburg at the weekend shouting black power slogans and waving the black, green and gold flag of the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) after the funeral of Dr Neil Aggett, the young white trade union leader found hanged in his prison cell here on February 5.

The funeral in St Mary's Anglican Cathedral, and the slow seven-mile procession to the cemetery where Dr Aggett was buried in a simple pine-wood coffin made by his friends, rapidly assumed a political character. It developed into the biggest non-violent, anti-government demonstration in many years.

By South African standards, the police, though present in large numbers, acted with sensible restraint. There was only one potentially ugly moment when camouflaged riot police armed with teargas rushed out of a side street and blocked the path of the 5,000 marchers, who sat in the road. After a few tense minutes the procession was allowed to continue.

Security police with cameras, perched in trees and at the windows of blocks of flats along the route and mingling with the graveside crowd made a filmed record of the funeral procession. It will be surprising if some of this material is not used in the trial of the trade unionists and others within the next few months.

Dr Aggett was one of scores of trade union and student activists, both black and white, rounded up by police last October and November and held without trial under the country's rigorous security laws. The new generation of leaders of considerable controversy just now, has sent a wreath for the funeral of Mr Wang Guomeng, a relatively obscure veteran of the revolutionary struggle.

Despite a recent official statement that Mr Deng had retired to the "second rank" of the Communist Party leadership, he was listed as second in the list of public figures sending wreaths, a seemingly trivial occasion. Observers believe he may be emphasizing the fact that he is still in office.

Deng's flowery status

From David Bonavia, Peking, Feb 14

Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping, whose whereabouts and political status are the topic of considerable controversy just now, has sent a wreath for the funeral of Mr Wang Guomeng, a relatively obscure veteran of the revolutionary struggle.

Despite a recent official statement that Mr Deng had retired to the "second rank" of the Communist Party leadership, he was listed as second in the list of public figures sending wreaths, a seemingly trivial occasion. Observers believe he may be emphasizing the fact that he is still in office.

Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party Chairman, and Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Prime Minister, were among those attending the funeral, named on a second list. Comparison of the relative importance of the leaders mentioned on each list suggests no firm conclusions about their present status.

Mr Deng, who has not been seen in public for over a month, last week sent a message of encouragement to an Army conference on forestry work, a seemingly trivial occasion. Observers believe he may be emphasizing the fact that he is still in office.

Aircrew in scuffle on flight deck

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 14

Tokyo, Feb 14. — The co-pilot of a Japan Airlines DC8 that crashed into Tokyo Bay last Tuesday scuffled with the pilot after he apparently reversed the thrust of the aircraft's engines while it was still in flight, causing the aircraft to stall, police investigations showed today.

Captain Seiji Katagiri, aged 35, who was in charge at the time of the crash, was seriously injured in the accident along with the co-pilot, Mr Yoshifumi Ishikawa, aged 33, and Mr Yoshimi Iizaki, the 43-year-old flight engineer.

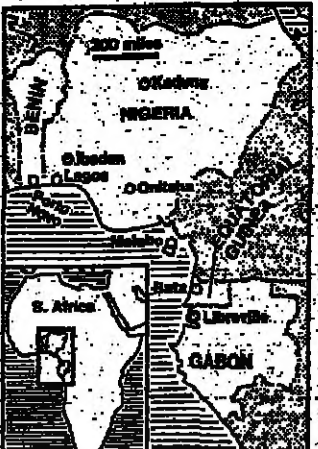
The police said that they had learnt that the co-pilot and flight engineer had tried to intervene with the captain just before impact. But despite efforts by the co-pilot the captain reportedly pushed the throttle lever forward — which is against normal procedure — while trying to land at the airport.



Captain Katagiri shortly after the crash.

Mr Ishikawa was said to have told the police that he had scuffled with the captain in an effort to get the aircraft up again. Air safety investigators said that the fourth engine, on the right wing, was in reverse thrust when the DC8 crashed, knocking down several approach lights and plunging into the bay nearly 1,000ft short of the runway. Twenty-four people died and 250 were injured, 78 seriously.

Captain Katagiri, who took command of a DC8 on December 18, 1979, had a month's leave from November 1980, because of a psychosomatic disorder. The police said that he had suffered hallucinations since the summer of 1980. — AFP.



wisdom, its sense of life, its reverence for God with other continents and nations.

Similarly in Onitsha he went out of his way to praise the importance which Africans accord to their families: "You have strong family ties. Children are regarded as a blessing and are desired as the crown of marriage. The extended family system provides a loving home and refuge for the care of orphans. The old and the poor." He then went on to condemn polygamy, divorce, contraception and abortion.

Addressing young people the Pope asked them to identify the ills of Nigerian society and, without mincing words, he said these included "bribery, corruption, the embezzlement of public or other funds, extravagance and wasteful spending, neglect of the poor and the friendless, the parade of wealth, nepotism, tribalism, political antagonism, denial of the rights of the poor, abortion, contraception, and other evils which ravage our countries."

When he spoke to Muslim religious leaders today the Pope said he had come to Nigeria to visit his fellow Catholics "but my journey would be incomplete without this meeting."

He said there were several areas where there could be greater cooperation between Christians and Muslims, including the promotion of "more honesty and discipline in the conduct of public life, greater courage and wisdom in politics, the elimination of political antagonisms, and the removal of discrimination because of a person's race, colour, ethnic origin, religion or sex."

'Climate of hysteria' in Lisbon

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 14

Lisbon, Feb 14. — Communists today accused the right-wing Portuguese Government of creating a "climate of hysteria" by trying to "Italianize" the country with a plot to subvert democracy.

In a television broadcast last night, Senator Angelo Correia, the Interior Minister, said the Government had foiled an attempt to overthrow democracy after a series of "subversive actions" during the Communist one-day strike on Friday. Government statements also announced the discovery of a car-load of arms and the arrest of a small group of armed men in Lisbon.

In its leader column the Communist daily *O Dia* said the Government had done its utmost to create an atmosphere of violence and insecurity in the country.

Throughout the build up to Friday's stoppage, billed by the Communist-backed CGTP-UN union as Portugal's first general strike, the Government pursued a vigorous campaign to discredit the communists, warning the country of the threat they posed to democracy.

It also hinted that it planned further cuts in the number of Soviet representatives in Lisbon, after the expulsion of two diplomats last month. — Reuters.

Congress to query policy on Salvador

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Feb 14

Sharp questioning is expected as Congress returns this week on exactly what President Reagan's commitments are in Central America after the recall this weekend of a high-ranking American officer from El Salvador.

In an incident that is causing further problems for the Administration's plans to counter left-wing influence in the region, Lieutenant Colonel Harry Melander is to return to the United States this week. He was filmed by American television carrying an M16 automatic rifle with a group of four other American soldiers in El Salvador, in a breach of State Department regulations.

The five were helping in the rebuilding of a bridge blown up by guerrillas. The other soldiers have been reprimanded. State Department regulations for United States troops who are in El Salvador to train indigenous soldiers forbid the carrying of rifles or entry into likely combat areas.

The incident has come at an extremely embarrassing time for the Reagan Administration, which is expected to ask Congress in the near future for substantially more aid, including military aid, throughout Central America.

A report in *The Washington Post* today is likely to increase alarm among Congressmen over exactly what the Administration intends to do to counter what it sees as the active Cuban support of revolutionary forces in the area.

The report said that the Central Intelligence Agency had passed a \$15m (about £10.3m) plan to build a broad political opposition to the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and to form action teams for paramilitary political and intelligence gathering activities in Nicaragua and other Central American countries.

Mainly non-Americans would be used to carry out the proposals but Americans might possibly be involved with unspecified Cuban training. Mr Melander said, whether the plan had been approved.

Its front page report, however, said that President Reagan had authorized the encouragement of political and paramilitary operations by other Central American governments against the Cuban presence in Nicaragua.

Administration officials see Nicaragua as a potential armed camp, supported by Cuba, to mount an insurrection in Central America and assist the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Not all Congressmen, however, see the conflict in El Salvador in the same stark terms of an East-West struggle as does the Administration and these are concerned that the United States might be supporting an unacceptable regime.

Senator Patrick Leahy, who is in El Salvador on a fact finding mission with Senator Claiborne Pell, of the Senate foreign relations committee, said at a news conference yesterday that he had met with General Jose Guillermo Garcia, the Salvadoran Defence Minister had gone badly.

San Salvador: Five Salvadoran soldiers have been committed for trial for the rape and murder of three American nuns and a lay worker, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today. He said that a sixth soldier had been freed for lack of evidence.

It is still believed that the region and the Soviet Union is taking advantage of this to infiltrate Central America and the Caribbean, an official Chinese magazine, *Beijing Review*, said here today. — Reuters.

President's popularity Why Reagan is out of touch with voters

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Feb 14

President Reagan, who likes to project himself as embodying the hopes and concerns of ordinary Americans, is getting increasingly out of touch with the people who sent him to the White House a year ago.

His tour of three Mid-Western states last week glaringly demonstrated how isolated he has become. There were no walkabouts or shaking of hands of well-wishers. He was not even available for informal chats with local party dignitaries, except brief meetings with state Governors and Republican Senators.

Increasingly, the President is a leader who is seen only on television, a medium which he handles brilliantly, but which, unfortunately, makes him appear distant, aloof and arrogantly unaware of the everyday problems of Americans: battling with growing unemployment and reduced social spending.

Just how out of touch the President has become was made clear during his visit to Des Moines, the state capital of Iowa.

Most of Iowa's 2.5 million inhabitants are involved in farming or activities associated with agriculture. The most serious problem at present, are low market prices, high interest rates and the threat of a Soviet grain embargo.

Yet in his 20-minute speech to the state legislature, the President did not mention farming once, and instead dealt only with the 1983 budget and his plans for a "new federalism". It was as though Mrs Thatcher had gone to Coventry to visit the car industry.

Similarly, in Indiana, a state where 12 per cent of the population is out of work, he made only a passing reference to unemployment. Yet in his 20-minute speech to the state legislature, the President did not mention farming once, and instead dealt only with the 1983 budget and his plans for a "new federalism". It was as though Mrs Thatcher had gone to Coventry to visit the car industry.

Levesque routs radicals

From John Best, Ottawa, Feb 14

Mr Jean Levesque, the premier of Quebec, triumphed over the separatist forces of the Parti Quebecois in a landslide victory in the provincial election of last week. A show of hands at a party convention in Montreal overwhelmingly endorsed his position that an independent Quebec should maintain an economic association with the rest of Canada.

The 22nd delegates also rejected the Parti Quebecois' demand for a referendum on independence, which would be held without the support of a majority of the French-speaking province's voters. The results represented a triumph for Mr Levesque, leader of the separatist party.

They came after a postal referendum in 1980, the Premier sought to isolate radicals who had seized control of party convention in December and pushed through resolutions demanding a bolder approach to sovereignty and withdrawal of Quebec from the economic association. Ninety-five per cent of the referendum vote favoured Mr Levesque.

The Premier reassured this weekend's convention that the PQ will have the right to declare independence unilaterally. If it wins the next provincial election, he expected until 1985, with more than 50 per cent of the vote.

Israel faces strike on Golan

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv, Feb 14

Pro-Syrian Druze stepped up their anti-Israeli civil disobedience campaign on the Golan Heights today with a general strike involving the weekend army of four local leaders suspected of involvement in revolt.

Schools and businesses in the four Druze villages on the "blitzed-swept" heights remained shut this morning, and workers employed in Israel enterprises for the most part went home despite warnings that they might lose their jobs.

Substantial Israeli forces, including units of the tough frontier police, made up largely of Israeli co-religionists of the Golan Druze, were stationed in the villages, but there were no disturbances. The Druze are an Arabic speaking, national-religious minority, an offshoot of Islam.

Frontier policemen were conspicuous today protecting the homes of local Druze who have been outspokenly pro-Israel and have been ostracized by the community.

The strike call was issued yesterday after religious and lay leaders met to discuss the arrests, ordered by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Israeli Defence Minister.

The detainees, who were ordered to be held for three months without trial, include Sheikh Kamal Kanj abu Salah, a septuagenarian former speaker of the Syrian Parliament elected by the Israelis in 1972 as a Syrian "turn" hardened the next year in a prisoners' exchange. The others are his cousin, Salehman abu Salah, Salehman's son Kanj and Mahmoud Salah.

The Druze campaign against Israel has included a social and religious boycott of those who had taken out Israeli identity papers. Inhabitants were also urged to refuse to pay Israeli taxes and to decline Israeli health benefits and social security payments.

Last week residents in the village of Ein Kanza were said to have chased away surveyors attempting to measure their homes for tax assessment.

Jerusalem: A government spokesman said after a Cabinet meeting today that Israel would not remain idle in the face of what it sees as a threat to its superiority in the Middle East balance of power.

Relations with Washington were discussed in detail by the Cabinet after American officials arrived in the Middle East last week with Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, said. Washington would seriously consider supplying Jordan with F16 military jets and Hawk surface-to-air missiles.

The Israeli spokesman said today that if such a deal went through "it would bring a new and most dangerous element into the Middle East."

French opposition bares teeth

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 14

As discontent spreads among the farmers, white collar workers and the trade unions, the French opposition is beginning to show its teeth — so much so that the Socialists are complaining of its aggressiveness and intolerance.

The Coalition Government is now beginning to worry about the opposition's capacity to delay or obstruct the progress of Socialism.

Mr Jacques Chirac is mobilizing his Gaullist troops, now tightly under his control, to oppose the Government on all fronts. Gone are the days when President Mitterrand's foreign policy almost found favour in his eyes. Mr Giscard d'Estaing almost found favour in his eyes. Mr Raymond Barre are slowly emerging from the wings, ready to take over, to try to prevent him from commanding the centre of the stage.

The opposition's problem, however, is not one of conviction or combastiveness — its "young Turks" effectively demonstrated both during recent parliamentary battles — but one of unity and leadership.

Mr Chirac is making good his party's claim at its Toulouse congress last month to be the spearhead of

the opposition forces as well as his own claim, though muted in order not to frighten away liberals and centrists, that he is their natural leader.

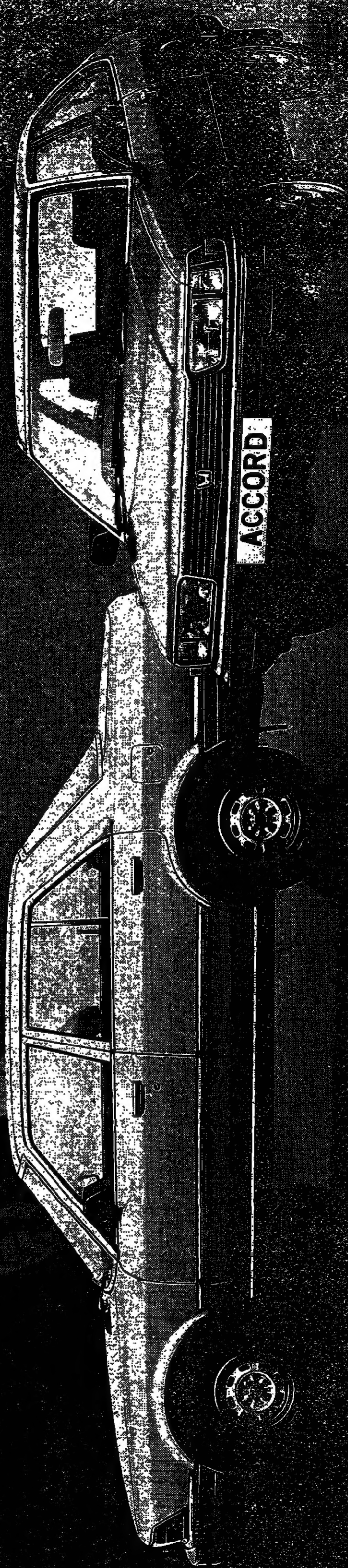
A poll in the latest issue of the economic magazine *Le Vie Francaise* shows that 47 per cent regard him as best placed to further the union with Europe, as against only 20 per cent for M Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr Chirac's lead is also confirmed by other polls. There appears to be a craving for unity, if not for actual union, among the rank and file of opposition supporters and one thing they will not tolerate is a revival of the fratricidal conflict between M Chirac and M Giscard d'Estaing. Both leaders know it is as good as dead.

There is a third potential opposition leader in the shape of M Raymond Barre. The former Prime Minister is slowly, deliberately and discreetly, in his own inimitable style, reminding his fellow countrymen of his existence against the day when, shaken out of their present political slumber, they will agree to the economic changes which he stands for.



# Honda take car making a dramatic stage forward.



Character from the Japanese art of drama, Kabuki.

For six years the Accord has been regarded as one of the ultimate cars in its class. But being one of the pack has never been good enough for Honda.

So, in order to make our new Accord as perfect as possible we've made a vast range of changes to the original design.

We've fractionally increased the length and width of the car making it far roomier

and more comfortable inside. We've subtly restyled the body for a smoother aerodynamic shape and improved economy.

We've increased the performance and efficiency of the proven 1602cc engine. We've made the car safer, tougher and still more resistant to corrosion.

And we've included totally new features developed and designed to make driving

simpler and even more pleasurable.

By combining the very latest technology, the latest engineering methods and even the latest thinking in driver psychology we didn't just take the design of the Accord a dramatic stage forward, we yet again set the standard for family car design.

Talk to your local Honda dealer about the new Accord and see the improvements for

yourself. If you already drive a Honda you'll be surprised. If you drive anything else you're going to be staggered.

— THE NEW ACCORD —

**HONDA**

The Japanese art of car making.

HONDA (UK) LTD., POWER ROAD, CHISWICK, LONDON W4 5YT.



## THE ARTS

Books: Bryan Appleyard investigates the sales slump and today's comeback

## Reading between the lines

The publishing industry is just emerging from two terrible years. Any hopes that the book trade was proof against recession vanished in autumn 1980 when the market began to crumble. It now looks as if consumer spending on books has fallen by as much as 10 per cent since then. The profitability of the Charter group of booksellers, the most comprehensive stockholding shops, led by Blackwell's of Oxford and Haffers of Cambridge, has dropped to below 2 per cent. For a fragmented and diffuse industry accustomed to reasonably steady growth it was a bloody experience. As library buying was cut back and challenges emerged from photocopying and book piracy, the industry retrenched by cutting capacity. New titles have dropped from the record 48,000 in 1980 to an expected 38,000 this year, and company profitability is recovering.

It is against this improved but still battered background that the Book Marketing Council today launches its *Best of British Authors*, a promotion lasting two weeks which is intended to expand the serious literature market. It is a brave, but faintly underfunded, attempt which has finally got off the ground, having first encountered scepticism, derision and complacency. Apart from publishers' unhappy belief that literature, especially in paperback, was an interest confined to academics and a tiny scattering of wild-eyed enthusiasts, there was also the BMC's rather patchy

record and an unwillingness by the companies to cooperate with each other at all. But cooperate they finally did, and now W. H. Smith to lead the way in displaying the books and photographs of 20 authors from Rosemary Sutcliffe to Anthony Burgess and from John Betjeman to John Fowles in their High Street windows. Whether this amounts to anything more than a bright but ephemeral marketing idea remains to be seen but it is clear that its inspiration — a determination to work on the marketing end of the publishing equation — is singularly topical in view of an impending and significant intensification of competition in the book retail trade.

At the centre of these changes is the hallowed Net Book Agreement which is the trade's name for retail price maintenance. After a court case almost 20 years ago in which the wisdom that "books are different" was enshrined in case history, retail prices have been standardized. This has protected small booksellers from the kind of price competition which has destroyed, for example, small grocers faced with the growth of supermarkets. It has also allowed them to finance large and varied stocks of books, a luxury which for many people represents a prerequisite of civilized life.

But, although publicly they may say otherwise, it is difficult to find anybody in publishing who believes that the NBA will survive another five years. Political

and legally the climate has changed since the last test case and the industry is waiting for somebody to take the issue through the courts again. Virgin Books, an offshoot of Virgin Records which has so far published books to do with rock and show business, toyed with the idea in 1980, dreaming of following up its parent company's success in 1970 when records were freed from controlled prices. But it is too small a company to take on the whole business. Recent advertisements in the trade press from Tesco for a head book-buyer have inspired nervous rumours that the challenge would come from that direction. In fact the post appears to be the result of a decision to follow Marks and Spencer into "own-label" books, though industry sources point out that this does not quite square with the wording of the new title.

If Tesco were to make such a move successfully, the danger for the trade would be the loss of bread and butter business, because of discounts they could never hope to match. By itself a move to follow M & S into practical, household books would be relatively unimportant, but a decision to push popular fiction could result in the loss of, for example, Harold Robbins being stolen by the supermarket from the bookshop. Popular fiction shades imperceptibly up-market from Mills and Boon romances via Robbins and up through historical romances, which definitely are a useful fit for bookshops. Such compe-

dition from national store groups could drive the small independent booksellers to fewer and more specialised shops. For, under the current controlled price system, although it would be unfair to say that Robbins subsidizes Vladimir Nabokov, it is evidently true that Robbins subsidizes the availability of Nabokov.

But, for a nationally represented and highly efficient retailer like W. H. Smith, books under the current system are a Good Thing. Its diversification have met with uneven success in the past. The company's turnover in 1980 was a 60 per cent increase in its promotional budget — to £580,000 and to a study of the position of books in its business — in other words halving the cost of floorspace to calculators and toys. In addition of course NBS means good profit margins which Smith appears determined to seize, particularly since the mark-up on other items has been eroded by recession and tighter market conditions.

All of this produces a vivid picture. The publishers have stabilized themselves, albeit at a lower level of business, and export markets are recovering thanks to a weaker pound and the apparent demoralization of the major foreign language competitors, the American industry. But the retailers still face uncertainties, and finally to their ability to reserve a reasonable spread of well-stocked bookshops which will maintain literature as the only serious art apart from cinema, we almost entirely independent of public subsidy.



## Television

## Flight of fantasy

They have rumbled the condor, and by appearing to float past its upper slopes with consummate ease, have cut Aconcagua (22,834ft) down to the size of Helvellyn or Box Hill. The condor is a huge, black and rather dumb bird with superb aerodynamic but a purpose otherwise largely symbolic and nothing to distinguish it on the ground save the enormous span of its wings. In fact, a disadvantage. Even the daffy guano can shoot it away and I would back a match-fit vulture against a condor, out of its natural element, any day. Retired condors are saddest of all: there used to be a pair at the East Berlin Zoo in a cage no larger than the average front room.

The Flight of the Condor (BBC 2) rams four thousand miles of wild and largely mountainous territory from Colombia to Cape Horn partly with the aid of commentary diminishing and inconsequential and partly by deciding to show so much from, as it were, the giant bird's point of view. We learnt from Michael Andrews that "despite their apparent dignity, penguins can be careless", a remark posing a link between circumpolar and nobility of bearing which may never have been posed before. This was a fearfully difficult and exciting series to film, a grand dream of Mr Andrews brought to fulfilment, so why make it look so easy?

There were, of course, many strange and glorious things photographed by Mr

Andrews' cameramen Hugh Miles and Roger Jackman: delicious sea-otters, dining on their backs in the waters of Tierra de Fuego, steamer ducks, unable to fly, thrashing the waves with a butterfly stroke; a frog that played dead to escape from a snake; a monkey puzzle tree forest beneath a volcano, and *Munita del Monte* who turned out to be not a movie star of the Forties but a dear little rodent much relished by large and watchful owls.

There was no such taming of Spanish Civil War memories when Bill Alexander led a party of British Battalion veterans from the International Brigade back for the first time last summer, and Christopher Cook films the pilgrimage for Spain: a Return to the Battlegrounds (BBC 2). Chimes at midnight indeed on the windy April plains of Aragon and Castile as gentle men from Nottingham listened for the past with their eyes, spoke of the day the shrieking Moors broke through, and of the shattering silence, after weeks of ceaseless gunfire, of a cell in Saragossa. The wives kept darning off to one side to pick a herb or smell a flower, and the ashes of a comrade who had died before the trip began were scattered under an olive tree at the foot of Hill 481. Precise political allegiances were left discreetly vague and it was clear that the plain pulse of feeling aroused by the simple word "Spain" was as Mr Cook said, still beating today.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Theatre

## The Forest

## Aldwych

Alexander Ostrovsky waited a long time to meet the English theatre. His play *The Forest* had been a Russian staple since it first appeared in 1870. Perhaps 1981 was the first year in which Alan Howard was free, and however adept Adrian Noble has been in staging the play, and however magnificently Bob Crowley has designed the production, first in Stratford's Other Place, then in the Warehouse and most magically in the Aldwych, it is Mr Howard's total theatricality that makes Ostrovsky breathe and live.

In 1982 it becomes the last production to be presented by RSC at the Aldwych Theatre and the best hope for the company's move to Barbican is that which they leave the Aldwych, and perhaps they should not leave without more plans to meet Ostrovsky.

The Forest tells a merry tale of corrupt provincial

doings, with an old woman who marries a schoolboy, by which she cheats her niece and nephew out of their inheritances. Before the evening is out, the niece will try to drown herself and the wayward nephew will turn up as a wealthy retired military man. It is, of course, Mr Howard who pretends to be military while he is in fact a provincial actor, the lowest of social low.

Ostrovsky leads Mr Howard's character to nobility, and Mr Howard comes through with a performance as a tragedian of extravagant emotion, vulnerable only to the whisper of laughter. For a companion, he has the low comic actor of Richard Pasco, wonderfully vulnerable to money. As they wander through the wonderland of leaves and icons in Mr Crowley's design they encounter a wicked and splendid performance from Barbara Leigh-Hunt, and a sharply opportunistic young country gentleman from Paul Whitworth. It is, although slightly slower than in the studio, a total theatrical delight.

Ned Chaillet

## Cinema

## The mirror of history

Hungarians have always lived in closer proximity to history than most peoples of Europe — and never more so than in the turbulent decades within living memory. One consequence is that the critical evaluation of history has been a dominant theme in the best work of modern Hungarian film-makers. Films like *Angi Vera* and *Mephisto*, already familiar to British audiences, have demonstrated clearly enough how searching, vital and universal their treatment of history can be. The excellent new crop of Hungarian films put on show at this year's national film festival, in the southern city of Pécs, shows the same continuing preoccupation.

Indeed, out of this year's films it is possible to reconstruct the whole sequence of Hungarian history in the years since the end of the Second World War. The story begins with Gyula Gabor's *The Banquet*, the record of actual events which reunited the surviving participants in a bizarre series of circumstances that occurred almost forty years ago. In 1945, just after the liberation, the people of two villages in south-west Hungary set up their own Soviet republic with its own laws, administration and vigorously guarded frontiers. As the old men of the present day argue over their fading memories of what took place, the incident gradually loses its air of comic opera, suggesting rather in microcosm the whole business of social organization and subsequent social degradation.

The story is continued in Peter Bacsó's *The Day Before Yesterday*, which begins in 1947, with the euphoria of a group of young people who are caught up in the new communist organization and the formation of the so-called workers' colleges. The next of the Forties disintegrates into the terror of the Fifties, and the trial of Laszlo Rajk has repercussions on the youngsters, turning the comrades into repressors and victims. Bacsó's own screenplay is at times too glib in its dramatic resolutions, but the film evokes with frightening reality both the horror of the times and the enthusiasm that was often rather inhuman than superhuman. Zoltán Fábri's *Requiem*, which is the Hungarian entry in this week's Berlin Festival, reconstructs the career of a man who achieved political prominence in the years between 1945 and 1949, only to die in a political prison in 1950. The events are somewhat artificially constructed through an encounter between a mysterious young man, who turns out to have been a fellow-prisoner, and the widow of the dead man.

Following his *Angi Vera* Pal Gabor also returns to the Fifties, in *Wasted Lives*, he shows how personal relationships — a love affair between a politically "difficult" widower and the textile worker who moves in to look after his children — are vulnerable to the political caprices that characterized the years immediately following Stalin's death in 1953.

Peter Gotthard's *Time Stands Still* carries the record forward to the years between 1956 and 1967. Gotthard, who comes from the theatre, has revealed himself with this film and his first feature, *A Prisoner of Love*, as one of the most brilliant talents to have emerged in East European cinema in some years. His films combine constant visual surprise with quick-fire humour and satire, rich allusion, human and social perception and delight in the quirks of individual character.

Though much of the specifically Hungarian reference of *Time Stands Still* must be lost on foreign audiences, there is still a great deal to admire and enjoy. The film starts with the uprising of 1956, during which the father of two young boys, who are the heroes of the film, makes a getaway to the West. The children are left behind with their mother, suffering political stigma and discrimination.

Time goes on. Politics as usual change direction. The boys grow up, they taste their first Coca-Cola, a forbidden fruit so long associated with the sin and decadence of the West that they experience an auto-suggestive delicious high from it. A subsequent plan to emigrate to the American never-ever gets no further than a smashed-up stolen car on Lake Balaton. Years on, with the comedies, frustrations and political incursions of school days behind them, we see them settled, more or less, into the world of the late Sixties.

Gabor Kolty's *The Concert* provides an unintentional companion piece to Gotthard's film. The real-life concert in question — of which the film provides a record of great technical brilliance — reunited the most idolized Hungarian pop group of the late Sixties, The Illés. Though the group disbanded in 1973 to pursue separate musical careers, the enthusiasm of the 1981 audience reveals that their aggressively political songs — essentially

rooted in a passionate and romantic pacifism and nationalism — can still capture the imagination of a generation that has grown up since the Illés' own contemporaries, the same young men as those of Gotthard's film.

The Illés are now something of a national institution, though they were not always as favoured by the establishment as by the fans. The film puts on record some of their troubles, including a one-year ban following their 1970 British tour. At least one of the songs performed in the film has still never been recorded. The words of "The Rose" — "If I were a road I would not let tanks roll over me... If I were a flag I would not be blown by other nations' flags" — are evidently still considered less than desirable for the political well-being of the young.

Pal Schiffer's cinema *verité* film *The Protégé* deals frankly and humanely with the situation of some of the inevitable victims of the rapid social changes Hungary has experienced, allied to the economic difficulties shared with the rest of the world, east and west. Twelve years ago Schiffer made a documentary, *The Black Train*, about peasants obliged to seek a livelihood by commuting to Budapest. Returning to find what had become of them in the years between, he followed up the case of one small boy he had interviewed on film, the child of a depressed home and drunken father.

He found the boy just out of reform school, and was able to follow his subsequent experiences, on probation. The boy proves not very bright but full of goodwill, and with a modest ambition to become a driver. Everyone — the probation officer, the people in the hostel where he lives and at the driving school — is eager to help him. Yet still the case is hopeless. The boy is unequal to coping with the city, with education, with social responsibility.

David Robinson



"The Concert": romantic nationalism

## Dance

## Swan Lake

Rudolf Nureyev's return to the Royal Ballet on Saturday, after an absence of more than four years, was in *Swan Lake*, a ballet which, quite as much as the *Bayadere* that he is about to revive, shows the tremendous influence he has had on the entire classical repertoire.

When, at his first Covent Garden *Swan Lake* almost 20 years ago, he introduced a

solo for Siegfried in the first scene, there was a horrified outcry. Now his solo, like a new scene which he also added between Siegfried and his mother, is part of the Royal Ballet's standard production, and most other stagings in western Europe and America have adopted something similar. Nureyev's innovations have changed our ideas about how to produce the classics just as much his dancing has affected the way other dancers perform them.

Nowadays, his own choreography for that solo cannot come as easily to his muscles as two decades earlier, but he has found a clearer articulation to replace youthful pliancy and, consequently, still catches the melancholy mood and legato style in exemplary manner. Neither there nor elsewhere does he make things easy for himself.

The bravura solos in the ballroom scene are less spectacular than of old, but he still jumps higher than anyone else at evening, and still

performs his *tours en l'air* in alternate directions, something the younger dancers hardly ever attempt. Young Philip Broomhead's otherwise excellent solo in the *pas de trois* (with Fiona Chadwick and Deirdre) is also admirable and Deirdre (Eydin breathtakingly good) would be improved by following Nureyev's example in that respect.

From earliest days, Nureyev was concerned as much with his partner and the total dramatic effect as

with own solos, but he is a far stronger partner now than in his youth, and although Lesley Collier is not exactly in the same rank as some of his former ballerinas, she seemed to take inspiration from the occasion, finding depth particularly in her account of Odette in the first lakeside scene. The *corps de ballet* also rose to the occasion, although some soloists were more vigorous than polished.

John Percival

The conductor was Jean-Claude Casadesus from the Lille Philharmonic in France. He took a somewhat different view of Haydn's *Fest Symphony*, elegant and high-spirited, and on its sensibility. He ended with a *Symphony*, a dazzling, precocious little masterpiece which sounded heavier, less vivacious than it should.

William Mann

## Concerts

## Bach Choir/Willcocks

## Festival Hall

*Belshazzar's Feast* will be much performed in this year of Sir William Walton's eightieth birthday. The Bach Choir, in its celebratory concert on Saturday, also reminded us of two other major choral works by Walton, the *Coronation Te Deum*, and the *Huddersfield Gloria*. Since the Philharmonia Orchestra was in attendance, Sir David Willcocks gave his choir a rest while he conducted Walton's splendid Hindemith Variations.

Walton's *Te Deum*, for the Queen's coronation, would qualify as an extremely occasional piece, for

purposes of listening, if it were not for the sparkling harp contribution to "The Virgin's womb" and the magical texture of orchestral flood under active choir at "To thee, Cherubim". The musical inventiveness elsewhere goes back, almost too directly, to Walton's choir-boy youth and the repertoire he sang then.

The *Gloria* of 1961 is a much more vital affair, alive all the time with Waltonian catchphrases, always twisted so as to catch another phrase. There are choral fireworks galore, and the Bach Choir seemed to enjoy, and gain prowess, in igniting them.

William Kendall had difficulty in turning his tenor cadenza, at "Miserere", into the brilliant skyrocket

intended. But the trio with chorus, at "Qui tollis", was well, with Catherine Wyn-Rogers an alto of almost Spanish tonal hardness and Willard White firmly pointing the bass line. *Belshazzar's Feast* suffered from minimal extra hands, cramped among the chorus, and soprano unconfident above the staff. It was a rousing account, even so. Willard White brought credit to his later solos (in the *Te Deum* he had some problems), and Sir David turned wild and savage, not a common role for him, in driving his forces to hymn baleful Babylon and ecstatic Judea. For a contemporary of his it was a welcome sign that he was almost entirely independent of public subsidy.

William Mann

## London Choral

## Queen Elizabeth Hall

In nearly 20 years of existence, the London Choral has given first performances of much contemporary choral music, has travelled widely and won many prizes in international competitions. Few of its merits, however, and little of any distinctive character could be discerned on Saturday night. David Coleman conducted four twentieth-century works whose aridity of imagination and invention seemed to anaesthetise the very physical processes of their performance.

It is difficult to imagine how, with the best will in the world, any group of singers can be stimulated to respond to settings of words which themselves have met with such a hollow and blandly articulated response. John McCabe's *Aspect of Whiteness*, in setting Melville's brightly-coloured investigation of the subject from *Moby Dick* as a long, ploddingly homophonic incantation, narrative, bleeds the tough paradoxes, the rolling arguments of its prose to a whiter shade of pale. Apprehension is frozen, even comprehension dulled.

Seven Spanish poems of Lorca received more affectionate if little more penetrating or illuminating setting from Castelnuovo-Tedesco. Diluting the sharp potency of Lorca's brightly captured images to an unintoxicating much shallower vision, the music, with its guitar part energetically played by Gilbert Biberian, at least provided the chance for singing of livelier physicality than the choir on this occasion seemed either moved or able to provide.

Their often sluggish entries and ill-defined line did little either to promote the cause of Iain Hamilton's dreary, awkwardly constructed *Mass in A*, the smudged fingerprints of tradition unassimilated into any distinctive voice of its own. It made the early, tentative Stockhausen Verlaine settings of *Chöre für Doris*, with which the concert had begun, seem in retrospect joyful, artful miniatures, favouring the taste of words and voice.

Hilary Finch

## Karoly Botvay

## Purcell Room

I wonder if there is any instrument more difficult to make work alone than the cello, any more demanding of the player's personality if its deep voice is to be brought up into expressiveness. A violinist can be redemptive to the point of anonymity, but not a solo cellist, and certainly the great cellists of our age have been people who project musical characters larger than life: Rostropovich, Casals, Tortelier, du Pré, Palm.

Karoly Botvay, who embarked on Friday on a series of three weekly recitals covering the Bach suites, cannot be blamed that he is not a performer of that kind, for it is a matter of personality. Nor was his playing here without distinction; he has a fine command of the larger musical space, a tone of engaging seriousness, and a manner of deference to the music, a willingness to listen to what the notation may be saying.

Those, however, are the qualities of the excellent

chamber musician Mr Botvay is, a member of the Bartók Quartet for many years in his native Hungary, and now in England a valued partner in a new ensemble. They are not the qualities of an outstanding soloist, and coupled no doubt with the choice of the two minor-key suites for this opening recital, they gave the evening an unnecessarily dull whiff. Mr Botvay had a little to say about a detuned C-string drone. And, though I am sure they are a great deal more fun to play than to listen to, they were still vastly more enjoyable than the other Hungarian work on the programme, Kodály's *Copriccio*.

Paul Griffiths

## ECO/Casadesus

## Festival Hall

The English Chamber Orchestra's natural habitat on South Bank is the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Did they move, for Friday night's concert, to the big hall to give Jesse Norman's space to expand, or expect perhaps that her fame and popularity would draw a full house?

The bold move did not succeed; it was to see so many empty seats, and to hear that every item in a delightful programme would have sounded more apt in the QE. Certainly, Arnold Schoenberg took pains to reduce the instrumentation of the wood-dove's lament, from his monumental *Gurre-Lieder*, so that it might be performable in a hall of modest size.

On the platform of the RFT, the handful of players

looked out of place, the woodwind played just too loud for the good of the music — although Miss Norman surmounted their pungent blasts without needing to raise her voice.

Indeed she sang the lament with a hieratic, subdued solemnity that was greatly moving, weighing words and tone in scrupulous measure at the narration of Dove's funeral. Her noble tone down to a throat, eventually opening up for the last appearance of the music's refrain, which tells us that dead Dove and the singing dove are one and the same.

To the first half of the concert, devoted to Haydn (250 this year), she contributed the big *Symphony*, an impassioned concert piece that should be now be familiar, at least on record, to every Haydn devotee. She sang it with generous eloquence, and a fine cantabile, strongly accompanied. Miss Norman may have been disappointed by the size of the audience but not I hope, by the warmth of our applause, orchestra and conductor included.

The conductor was Jean-Claude Casadesus from the Lille Philharmonic in France. He took a somewhat different view of Haydn's *Fest Symphony*, elegant and high-spirited, and on its sensibility. He ended with a *Symphony*, a dazzling, precocious little masterpiece which sounded heavier, less vivacious than it should.

William Mann

**LAST 4 PERFORMANCES**

Tonight, Tomorrow at 7.15  
Wed at 2pm & 7.15 - in the Olivier

Moliere's  
**THE HYPOCHONDRIAC**  
(Le Malade Imaginaire)

"Michael Bogdanov's knock-about production... it is 'all over the top' to be sure. But delightfully so" (S Express)

"Daniel Massey makes a splendidly self-absorbed, self-deluded Argan, and Polly James is delightful as ToINETTE" (S Telegraph)

STANDBY: any unsold seats £4.30 (£3.30 incl. tax) 45 minutes before start

NATIONAL THEATRE  
01-928 2252  
Credit Cards: 01-928 5933



Sinclair Research Ltd and shall be held on your behalf in this Account until the goods are despatched.









P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## REASONABLE PEOPLE

No political party is at its best when debating its own constitution. In that respect the Social Democrats have shown themselves to be representatives of the old rather than the new politics at their constitutional convention in Kensington this weekend. The proceedings were not always so smooth nor the conclusions so clear as the party would have wished. One of the characteristics of a Social Democrat seems to be a penchant for a point of order.

The difficulty can be attributed partly to the nature of the proceedings. All parties tend to become bogged down in wordy debate when deciding how to govern themselves, and one should not be surprised that the SDP failed to be an exception to this law. But part of the trouble was also that the Social Democrats did not appreciate that a clear line needs to be drawn between the function of a constitution and a statement of policy.

So the draft constitution presented to the convention tried to do too much. A particular case in point was the attempt to secure a fair role for women in the party. Had the convention been asked to approve the proposition that it would be desirable to have more women in the House of Commons and in positions of power and influence in the SDP there could be no doubt that there would have been overwhelming, probably unanimous, approval: the impression was confirmed at Kensington that Social Democrats are reasonable, enlightened and mostly middle-class people. The difficulty arose over the attempt to express a generally

accepted sentiment as to what should happen into precise rules as to what must happen.

While there was a clear majority for giving women a minimum number of places on short lists for parliamentary candidates, the sticking point for the convention was the proposal that women should have half the places on the Council for Social Democracy, which is to have the principal responsibility for party policy. The final tie, with 150 votes on each side, represented a deadlock between attachment to the principle of sexual equality and a fear of the party tying itself down with excessive regulation.

The issue will now be resolved in a ballot of all SDP Members. As with most questions concerning the internal processes of a political party, what matters most is that whatever rule is adopted should be generally acceptable, or at least adopted by generally acceptable methods. The ballot is therefore a wise provision. In casting their votes, though, the members might reflect that rigid stipulations of this sort usually work well when there is a very wide measure of agreement on them. Otherwise there will soon develop a frustration within those areas which feel that they are precluded from being represented on the national council as they would prefer.

The other principal issue that will be determined by a ballot is how the parliamentary leader should be elected. The members will be given three choices: election by the parliamentary party; by all members of the party now, but by the parliamentary party

after the next general election; and by all members of the party with a compulsory review after three years. There was a majority at the convention for the third of these choices.

If this is the preference of SDP members it will be a perfectly reasonable decision. A strong case can be made for extending party democracy as widely as possible in the belief that this is the best safeguard against the excessive influence of small cliques of activists — that evil from so many Social Democratic politicians suffered during their years in the Labour Party. But this would not be the best method of electing the leader because fellow MPs have the best opportunity of judging who would be most adequately fitted to bear the strains and trials of office. Nor would election by the whole membership be the method preferred by the steering committee.

It was significant that the convention was not prepared to be swayed by the steering committee on this question. This was one of a number of occasions over the weekend when it was apparent that the SDP will not be so amenable to central direction as many people have supposed. It has been fashionable up to now to contrast the sometimes unruly democracy of the Liberals, with the greater order maintained by the Social Democrats. But it may well be that this weekend will be remembered not for the detailed decisions on the constitution but for the first strong evidence that local Social Democrats have more of a mind of their own than their leaders will always find convenient.

## THE BEST ASSAD WE HAVE

Reports from Syria of opposition to the regime of President Assad need to be treated with caution. But the State Department — accused by Damascus of "exaggeration" — is probably not far wide of the mark in its assessment of events in Hama and other towns. The Muslim Brotherhood has clearly staged a show of force so impressive that even massive government counter-action has apparently still not wiped out resistance.

Armed opposition by the fundamentalist Brotherhood has been persistent and well organized over a period of years, and the Assad regime has had to resort to random and bloody terror in an effort to root it out. With Muslim fundamentalism infecting the armed forces — his own power base — President Assad has had to rely on the notorious "special brigades" commanded by his brother Rifaat. Judging by reports of an abortive coup last month, disaffection extends to officers of the minority Alawite sect — from which the Syrian elite is drawn — who are alarmed by the scale and intensity of Sunni anti-Alawite feeling.

There is a temptation to argue that since President Assad has adopted a radical stand in the Arab world and is in formal alliance with the

Soviet Union, his departure from the scene might ease matters. In fact, the reverse is almost certainly the case. The Muslim Brotherhood — despite its theoretical adherence to democracy — is an underground terrorist organization, strictly hierarchical and conspiratorial. Its declared aim is to establish a fundamentalist Islamic state. The thought of another Khomeini in Damascus — albeit a Sunni rather than Shi-ite one — is enough to send shivers up Arab as well as Western spines. The probable alternative — a regime dedicated to the total elimination of the Brotherhood — is equally unpalatable, since it would involve ruthlessness and cruelty surpassing even that of the present regime.

This leaves President Assad clinging to power, but through methods which are just this side of civil war, and have effectively crippled him as a political force on the Middle East stage. His record shows him to be a man of straightforward dealing and statesmanlike behaviour; very far from the doctrinaire radical some imagine him to be. There are indications that, if circumstances allowed, President Assad might revert to the position he had gradually worked round to in 1977,

before Camp David, and consider the terms of an accommodation with Israel.

As long as the Assad regime is precarious, neither Israel nor the moderate Arab states can expect much beyond negative and obstructive tactics from Damascus. The danger is that Israel, seeing Syria not only torn by internal unrest but also at odds with its Arab neighbours, Jordan and Iraq, might take advantage of Syrian weakness to launch a large scale invasion of Southern Lebanon, with the aim of eliminating Palestinian bases, on the assumption that those in Europe and high-octane components supply about half the domestic market to boost unleaded petrol. A barrel of crude oil has its limitations; more high-octane petrol means other products go short.

No one will dispute that lead is toxic and can seriously damage health. The lead in petrol, the relationship between IQ and lead in the blood do not confirm that the subjects have absorbed lead from car exhaust fumes. Lead smelters, old paint and lead pipes for water supply are all sources of lead. Lead is not a new problem, far removed from the effects of motor cars, were found to have blood with higher lead levels than Europeans.

## Easing the burden of taxation

From Sir William Clark, MP for Croydon South (Conservative) and Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey North West (Conservative)

Sir, Much of the discussion about opportunities for tax cuts open to the Chancellor in the Budget has oversimplified the issues.

The choice is not between help for business through cuts in the National Insurance surcharge and help for individuals through income tax cuts. The Chancellor needs a package which maximizes economic efficiency and stimulus to industry of the limited funds available, whilst improving incentives for individual taxpayers to work, save and invest. Equally important is the need to provide clear evidence to workers who have faced creeping tax increases in the past year, that they will receive a fair share of the rewards of better monetary control, lower pay settlements, improved productivity and company profitability.

These criteria point strongly towards easing the income tax burden on individuals as the Chancellor's immediate priority. But commerce and industry would benefit significantly from such a decision.

Economic growth and new employment are increasingly found in the self-employed and small-firm sector. Income tax cuts would be of direct assistance there. Many owners of businesses, especially retailers, find lack of consumer demand and orders a more immediate problem than property, wage or material costs. Consumer spending power is the most effective means of allocating resources to business. Some spending will go on imports, especially from other EEC States,

but progressive British firms fully accept this as a corollary of the huge home market in Europe they now enjoy.

Income tax cuts now would serve two vital purposes. First, they would put resources back with the consumer, whose economic decisions are most likely to determine business success and foster growth economy. There spending will provide extra orders needed by firms which have survived recession so far. Second, a cut in income tax would show every voter that the policies of the Government are succeeding. Ministers have often said that putting the economy right was a 10-year task and this point has not escaped the business community. We believe the re-election of a Conservative government is vital to the survival of the free enterprise system, the prosperity of business, and the standard of living of everyone.

Although we regard Labour's infamous "payroll tax" as wrong in principle and look forward to its eventual abolition, a cut in VAT would grant a large unearned benefit to the inefficient, extravagant public sector.

We are very aware of the electoral support in 1979 for the Chancellor's declared target of reducing the standard rate to 25p in the pound by the end of this parliament. That objective would be impossible to achieve without a reduction on March 9.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM CLARK, Chairman,  
Finance Committee,  
MICHAEL GRVILLS, Chairman,  
Industry Committee,  
House of Commons,  
February 10.

## Lead in petrol

From Mr L. Raphael

Sir, The reports on lead in petrol published in *The Times* this week (February 8) together with your leading article (February 9) have drawn conclusions which are not substantiated by the facts. Members of Parliament have quoted erroneous statements which grossly distort the picture.

No country at present uses exclusively lead-free petrol. The USA has made available unleaded petrol, but it is also the largest manufacturer of tetraethyl lead, used only for raising the octane number of petrol, and most of its production for the domestic market. The USSR claims that unleaded petrol is sold in its major cities, but imports large quantities of tetraethyl lead to supplement its own manufacture.

It is completely naive to imagine that lead can be eliminated from petrol overnight. West Germany upgrades its low-lead petrol (0.15 g/litre) by importing high-octane components, which would not be immediately available if all EEC countries followed the same route. Refinery processes in the United States differ from those in Europe and high-octane components supply about half the domestic market to boost unleaded petrol. A barrel of crude oil has its limitations; more high-octane petrol means other products go short.

No one will dispute that lead is toxic and can seriously damage health. The lead in petrol, the relationship between IQ and lead in the blood do not confirm that the subjects have absorbed lead from car exhaust fumes. Lead smelters, old paint and lead pipes for water supply are all sources of lead. Lead is not a new problem, far removed from the effects of motor cars, were found to have blood with higher lead levels than Europeans.

## Chemical weapons

From Sir Philip Goodhart, MP for Bromley, Beckenham (Conservative)

Sir, In your leading article, "Chemical arsenals" (February 10) you say that "there are no reliable estimates of the Soviet capability" as far as chemical warfare is concerned.

Our latest information in this field is classified, but it is well known that the Russians have stockpiled more than 115,000 tons of chemical weapons. This stockpile includes tens of thousands of tons of poison gas shells which are ready for immediate use. We know that they are pressing ahead with their researches on improved forms of nerve gas and blister gas, and have more than 70,000 specially trained chemical troops deployed with their forces on the Central Front. As there is no effective NATO chemical capability, efforts on behalf of Soviet specialists are obviously deployed to

disseminate and then neutralize Russian gases.

As far as chemical warfare is concerned, this country disarmed unilaterally soon after the end of World War II, and, as you say, the United States abandoned the manufacture of chemical weapons in 1969. Any surviving American stockpiles are deteriorating rapidly and, as you point out, will shortly become more dangerous to their possessors than to their potential aggressors. I have never been able to understand why so many people in Europe seem to think that unilateral nuclear disarmament by the West will produce a sympathetic response on the part of the Soviet authorities, when there is clear proof in the past decade that unilateral chemical disarmament by NATO has merely provoked an increase in Soviet stockpiles and chemical capability.

Yours faithfully,  
PHILIP GOODHART,  
House of Commons.

## Stalemate in Cyprus

From Mr John Mylonas

Sir, Mr O. F. Muftizade (February 5) makes the point that Greece must follow Turkey's example and make efforts to find an honourable agreement in Cyprus. To my knowledge, no serious efforts on behalf of Turkey for such a solution consist of the following:

1. The invasion of Cyprus in 1974 with the intention as expressed by the then Prime Minister of "restoring the Constitution".
2. Occupation of 40 per cent of the island and the expulsion of one-third of the population of Cyprus.
3. Transporting thousands of mainland Turks to the occupied area to boost the Turkish numbers.
4. Declaring the constitution dead and demanding the creation of a federated state with separate administrations.
5. Ignoring all UN resolutions calling for the withdrawal of the invading army and the return of all refugees to their homes.

6. Failing after more than seven years to reduce the size of the occupied area to anywhere near their numerical proportion, which is 18 per cent.

7. Demanding as the price of withdrawal an equal share in any future federal government.

If this is a show of Turkey's good will it would seem that it is only good will towards the minority. It is a pity that such good will is not extended to the Turkish minority in Turkey. They form the same proportion of the total, have absolutely no rights as a community, and hundreds are in jail for daring to say they are Kurds.

Finally Mr Muftizade rebukes *The Times* for not being factual, something with which I must agree. He signs his letter as the representative of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus. To my knowledge no such state is recognized by the UN, this country or any other international organization.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MYLONAS,  
Burleigh Gardens, N14,  
February 6.

## Judgment implications on fares subsidy

From the Leader of the Greater London Council

Sir, In recent weeks the question of finance for London Transport has received much attention. Unfortunately there remains a genuine confusion over the real meaning of the law lords' judgment, in part a consequence of obfuscation by Government.

According to eminent counsel, whose opinion we sought, the judgment can only mean that all subsidy to LT — not just for fares but also for the running of the system — is not practicable to do so. As a consequence, fares must be raised, and services curtailed, until subsidy has been reduced to a minimum.

The Secretary of State for Transport is attempting to convey a different impression. He says that it is reasonable to permit subsidy to avoid further high fares increases. He says that the doubling of fares on March 21 is needed as price for the GLC's transport policies since May 1981. On the first point, we can only agree. However, if he means it, he should legislate for it, as his statement as it stands contradicts the law lords. On the second point, he is just plain wrong. The doubling of fares is required solely to meet the new legal requirements prescribed by the lords. The cheap fares

appreciated by Londoners since October 1979 will be paid for by a once-for-all payment from the rates. The better services that we ran (what Mr Howell in his "newspaper" calls high cost policies) cost only a tiny fraction of the sum to be raised by the fares increase.

Ever-increasing fares and ever-reducing services are a recipe for disaster; not just for passengers, but also for employers, workers, car drivers and London's residents who face congestion, delays, high costs and pollution.

Mr Howell once said that our cheap fares policy was "fatally flawed" because of the burden on the rates. His concern has to be set against the fact that his own Government increased this burden by 60 per cent by penalising our spending.

The GLC wants no additional government funds, only an end to penalties on London's ratepayers. All we want is the right to return to the position that prevailed from 1969 until the judgment, when all parties in Government and at the GLC believed that fares subsidies were legal, subject to the wishes of the London electorate.

Yours sincerely,  
KEN LIVINGSTONE,  
Members' Lobby,  
The County Hall, SE1.

## Girls' borstal problems

From Miss A. E. Mace

Sir, The pressure group, "Keep Out," has now joined in highlighting (report, February 10) the particular problems relating to Bullwood Hall borstal, Essex, which I can only agree has one of the most difficult and disturbed populations in the whole of the penal system.

A high level of tension, stress and psychiatric disturbance contributes to a degree of violence which markedly affects the future outlook for young women serving sentences there, and makes working conditions extremely tough for all staff, in whatever role they are employed.

In fourteen years of experience in the Probation and After-Care Service in various parts of the country I have entered no more depressing, sad, or occasionally frightening, institution than Bullwood Hall. When the Governor of HMP Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, drew attention to the degrading conditions in many penal institutions I was concerned that the issue about conditions in custody should not become too narrowly focused on problems of dereliction and squalor when we also need to give attention to the desperate and hopeless environment prevailing in more modern young offender institutions where overcrowding, under-staffing and lack of any opportunity to carry through a purposeful daily routine means that these institutions can achieve in a short time the

perpetuation of a supply of penal dustbin-liners for the future.

Youth custody sentences should surely only be imposed when a young offender is a danger to society or demonstrably unwilling, or unable, to respond to non-custodial alternatives.

These criteria would apply to some who reach the Bullwood Hall "end of the line". They would not apply to the majority whose future outlook is less hopeful as a result of the time they are incarcerated here in a remote part of Essex cut off from families, relatives and the community in which they have ultimately to try and re-establish themselves and lead socially acceptable lives.

I support planned closure of Bullwood Hall borstal in its present role as the only secure custodial regime for 15-21 year old females in this country. Its replacement by community-based or hospital provision for many of the girls who are presently received there, and the establishment of custodial provision on a regional basis for those girls who do need secure containment whilst they are helped towards rehabilitation, would be a welcome change.

Yours faithfully,  
ANNE E. MACE,  
Chief Probation Officer,  
Essex Probation and After-Care Service,  
Central Office,  
Market Buildings,  
Market Road,  
Chelmsford,  
Essex.

## Victims of rape

From Dr Robin Moffat

Sir, May I comment upon the helpful letter from Mrs Raine Roberts concerning the fate of victims of sexual offences (February 9)? During twenty-five years police practice in London I have never sensed an "accusatory atmosphere" in the police station where rape victims are seen. In most cases the victim is asked to choose a male or female doctor and a witness such as the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. On the other hand the much smaller Florida East Coast Railway, which in 1962 successfully combated a particularly vicious strike with great courage, achieved productivity deals that have transformed itself into one of the world's most modern and efficient railways with correspondingly high moral amongst its employees.

Your faithfully,  
J. K. MORLAND,  
Chartwell House,  
Punchbowl Lane,  
Surrey,  
February 11.

## Productivity deals

From Mr J. K. Morland

Sir, It is astonishing that no reporter of the present dispute between British Rail and Aslef has drawn attention to what actually happened in similar circumstances in the United States.

In that country the featherbedding tactics of the powerful rail unions were a major factor in the spectacular bankruptcies of giant concerns such as the New York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads. On the other hand the much smaller Florida East Coast Railway, which in 1962 successfully combated a particularly vicious strike with great courage, achieved productivity deals that have transformed itself into one of the world's most modern and efficient railways with correspondingly high moral amongst its employees.

Your faithfully,  
J. K. MORLAND,  
Chartwell House,  
Punchbowl Lane,  
Surrey,  
February 11.

## The mirror of wit

From Professor J. Gwyn Griffiths

Sir, In his instructive article on the "new Cairo style" under President Mubarak, Christopher Walker (February 5) states that "at the last count, one academic researcher had already noted 216 jokes and sayings which have been circulating since his death". He adds a suggestion that Mr Mubarak has so far achieved a very low or nil score.

One wonders whether the "jokes test" really provides a good indication. Towards the end of President Nasser's regime I spent a very happy year as guest professor at the University of Cairo, and I recall that there were jokes galore about Nasser. One of the most popular was a satirical "When Nasser reached the Gate of Pearl..." and there were quips relating to his vast authority and ubiquitous presence. During later visits I heard plenty of jokes about Sadat too, although his rule began with a show of greater tolerance.

It is in any case too early to apply the test to President Mubarak. Mr Walker rightly refers to jokes as "a form of political safety valve", and forthright criticism should also not be forgotten. What Egyptians have a very rich sense of humour which is sometimes given highly sophisticated expression.

Yours sincerely,  
J. GWYN GRIFFITHS,  
Department of Classics and Ancient History,  
University College,  
Singleton Park,  
Swansea.

## David Wood

## Skirl of the bagpipes for Mr Jenkins

On the Biblical principle that all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword, so it could prove that all they who live by public relations shall perish by publicity. Certainly the Social Democratic Party, after a remarkable year that has added priceless column inches to its stature, now begins to take a few bruising knocks from the media it courted and got courted by.

In one or two opinion polls its brand share of the electoral market has begun to slump, as the two main parties recover a little ground. Last week in the Commons, much like the dear old Liberal Party of yesteryear, the SDP Group managed to split three ways over the Tebbitt Bill to put the trade unions back under a mild curb of law, and its weakens men began to break away from Labour on the issue of constitutional change began to run into comic trouble with the drafting of their own constitution.

A cliché that has served every journalist at some time in his life may be adapted to serve again: not quite the honeymoon but rather the love affair between SDP and the media seems to be ending.

SDP is no longer a novelty, no longer David challenging Goliath. Unless the Gang of Four can keep winning a by-election now and then, unless they can show a few times each week that they are genuinely different from the old parties, then they will become a bore; and a journalist bored to distraction and denied his story is

a dangerous beast to travel in any politician's entourage.

Looking back over SDP's first year, we can accept that Mr Roy Jenkins and the rest caught a widespread public and Fleet Street mood created by the failure of the Government to fulfil the expectations of 1979, and no less by the failure of Labour to provide evidence that it could be trusted as the alternative government. The Liberal Genes in British politics, if latent, the Liberal Party had failed electorally so often that it offered no chance of Parliamentary growth. In such circumstances a fourth national party, even if it was old wine in new bottles and labelled Premier Cru, had its attractions both as a fresh story for the media to tell excitedly and as a solution to the problems of voters who wanted to register a protest against either Conservatives or Labour.

No matter that the SDP had no settled policies. No matter that it had no Moses as leader. No matter that it had no constitution. No matter that its membership was fairly small and scattered, and pretty middle-class and of socialist leanings. No matter that it had no constituency organization to speak of, and no candidates except for Labour renegades. All these missing elements in the prospectus would be filled in with the passing of time, and on the day after the next general election no voter needed to doubt that there would be a leader waiting for the summons from Buckingham Palace.

That was almost exactly what a public mood required during 1981. Settled policies? As Mr Jenkins saw on his retreat from socialism cut and dried from policy usually turned out to be millstones, and it was better to be Asquithian and broadly say that SDP would do what was necessary when it was necessary while being consistently high minded, right minded, and marvellously

civilized. And the leadership: who should choose and who would it be? That question could go into the pending tray, along with anything else that was troublesome or against the grain of the public relations image.

Granted the growing public mood, the next move had a touch of genius. Mr David Steel, the Liberal Leader, had for a long time been convinced that his party stood no chance of power on its own, and he stood ready to deal with Mr Steel, who was a radical Liberal moving towards Socialism, or at any rate towards Socialist causes. The Alliance was born, and came into the world with less screaming and kicking than might have been thought likely. Mr Steel had gained a lot of Indian chiefs with an unknown number of Indians; Mr Jenkins and the Limehouse Gang had gained a lot of Indians in the consciousness to justify the chiefs' feathers they wore. It must be admitted the bargain struck was satisfactory at first to both sides at the top, if not lower down in the Liberal Party. We now begin to see, though, all the gerrymandering that accompanies any coalition; and if ever the Alliance forms a government the in-fighting will commit political reporters to recording a kind of pornography seven days each week that may get them hailed before the Press Council.

There are times when I suspect or hope that Mr Jenkins is having fun and paying off old scores, now he is back from Brussels, over sixty, and financially fancy free. Nevertheless, in a spirit of Beaverbrookian mischief even I should like to see him win the Glasgow by-election, so long as he promises not to turn up in the Commons wearing the kilt in a fashionable cut.

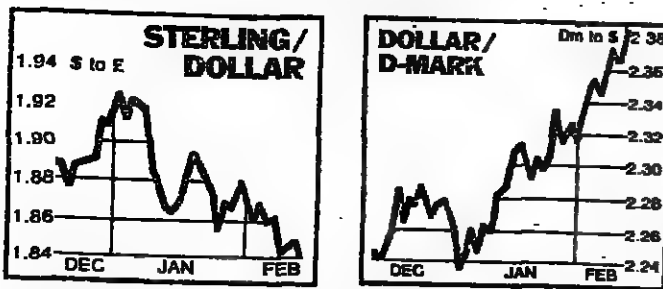






## BUSINESS NEWS

## Gains for dollar



The dollar strengthened throughout the world last week as worries grew about United States interest rates. Against the pound it went up 95 points by close on Friday and against the German mark 2.1 points compared to its close on Friday February 5. Widespread hostility to President Reagan's budget proposals and the government deficits they involve has raised the worries over interest rates, which could rise to keep money supply under control.

## £25m Swan Hunter order

Swan Hunter Shipbuilders on the Tyne has won an order worth about £25m to build a 42,000 tonne cargo container carrier for Lombard Maritime, London, a company owned by Lombard North Central PLC, which is part of the National Westminster Bank Group. On completion in the third quarter of 1983, the vessel will be chartered to Leif Hoegh (UK). It will be built at Wallsend Shipyard.

## Textile slump 'is over'

The slump in British textile production is over, stockbrokers Phillips & Drew say in their review of the industry published today. The upturn will be very hesitant during the first half of this year, the review says, but it should gather pace during the second half as consumer demand picks up.

## Industry 'coped well in slump'

British industry coped surprisingly well with the first half of the recession, according to the Industrial Performance Analysis published today by ICC Business Ratios and based on the performance of 12,000 public and private companies during the 3½ years to the end of 1980.

Despite squeezed profits and liquidity problems, "in aggregate terms the results were very encouraging", the report says. Companies reacted quickly to deteriorating trading conditions by cutting output to match demand and cutting costs to cope with cash-flow problems. The most disappointing feature of the report is that it disproves analysis generally associated with trade statistics, which often stated that companies were exporting more because of the depressed home market. "Almost all industry sectors reduced their exports in the last year, with values as a percentage of sales", the report says.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

## Profit leap for Lloyds

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 570.5  
FT 100 Index 65.04  
Bargains 19.021  
(Friday's close)

Lloyds Bank gets the reporting season for the big four clearing banks under way with its final on Friday and it is expected to show a substantial leap in profits from last year's pre-tax £229.9m. Analysts estimate a range from £355m to £382m for this, the third largest of the big banks.

Preliminary results from Lloyds Bank International, a wholly-owned subsidiary, will considerably better than expected. Pre-tax profits were 87 per cent ahead in the year to September at £120.6m.

These results benefited from exchange rate movements and other exceptional items but were in sharp contrast to the performance of other international banks reduced margins. Lloyds, however, has obtained most of the benefit from the lower sterling/dollar rate and analysts expect to see little further growth in 1982.

The quality of earnings in the bank sector as a whole is

## ECONOMIC VIEW

Today: Industrial production figures for December are likely to show a fall in line with the manufacturing sector, particularly in the car and engineering sectors. The drop was made worse by bad weather, but coming after a similar decline in November it suggests that recovery faltered late last year.

That will not dent Government confidence that recovery is now firmly under way; a slight dip around about Christmas was always expected.

But it will give extra determination to the Engineering Employers Federation, who meet Mr Leon Brittan, the Treasury's Chief Secretary, to press for aid for businesses in the Budget.

The EEF are calling for a cut in the National Insurance Surcharge and changes in public spending.

In Brussels, European Finance Ministers are holding a meeting at which they may review world interest rates and prospects for the European Monetary System.

WEDNESDAY: Average earnings figures are expected to show a rise of between 1 and 1.5 per cent in December, continuing the downward trend in past years.

The average earnings index is still boosted by redundancies dispute. EEC finance ministers meeting in Brussels.

TUESDAY: Resumed meeting of shareholders of Associated Communications Corporation, London. British Railways board meets. London.

WEDNESDAY: CBI Council meeting, London. Personality Milkmen of the Year, National Dairy Centre, London.

THURSDAY: Aslef railway strike. London Transport Trade Union. London Transport committee announces Defence.

FRIDAY: The first estimate for the country's total output, the gross domestic product, is published. This rose in the third quarter of 1981 after two years of decline.

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interim: Apex Properties, F. Copson, Equipe, G. Frith, Roan Consolidated Manufacturing, particularly in the car and engineering sectors. The drop was made worse by bad weather, but coming after a similar decline in November it suggests that recovery faltered late last year.

That will not dent Government confidence that recovery is now firmly under way; a slight dip around about Christmas was always expected.

But it will give extra determination to the Engineering Employers Federation, who meet Mr Leon Brittan, the Treasury's Chief Secretary, to press for aid for businesses in the Budget.

The EEF are calling for a cut in the National Insurance Surcharge and changes in public spending.

In Brussels, European Finance Ministers are holding a meeting at which they may review world interest rates and prospects for the European Monetary System.

WEDNESDAY: Average earnings figures are expected to show a rise of between 1 and 1.5 per cent in December, continuing the downward trend in past years.

The average earnings index is still boosted by redundancies dispute. EEC finance ministers meeting in Brussels.

TUESDAY: Resumed meeting of shareholders of Associated Communications Corporation, London. British Railways board meets. London.

WEDNESDAY: CBI Council meeting, London. Personality Milkmen of the Year, National Dairy Centre, London.

THURSDAY: Aslef railway strike. London Transport Trade Union. London Transport committee announces Defence.

FRIDAY: The first estimate for the country's total output, the gross domestic product, is published. This rose in the third quarter of 1981 after two years of decline.

## DIARY

TODAY: Interim: Apex Properties, F. Copson, Equipe, G. Frith, Roan Consolidated Manufacturing, particularly in the car and engineering sectors. The drop was made worse by bad weather, but coming after a similar decline in November it suggests that recovery faltered late last year.

That will not dent Government confidence that recovery is now firmly under way; a slight dip around about Christmas was always expected.

But it will give extra determination to the Engineering Employers Federation, who meet Mr Leon Brittan, the Treasury's Chief Secretary, to press for aid for businesses in the Budget.

The EEF are calling for a cut in the National Insurance Surcharge and changes in public spending.

In Brussels, European Finance Ministers are holding a meeting at which they may review world interest rates and prospects for the European Monetary System.

WEDNESDAY: Average earnings figures are expected to show a rise of between 1 and 1.5 per cent in December, continuing the downward trend in past years.

The average earnings index is still boosted by redundancies dispute. EEC finance ministers meeting in Brussels.

TUESDAY: Resumed meeting of shareholders of Associated Communications Corporation, London. British Railways board meets. London.

WEDNESDAY: CBI Council meeting, London. Personality Milkmen of the Year, National Dairy Centre, London.

THURSDAY: Aslef railway strike. London Transport Trade Union. London Transport committee announces Defence.

FRIDAY: The first estimate for the country's total output, the gross domestic product, is published. This rose in the third quarter of 1981 after two years of decline.

## Freight rates set to soar as exports flag

By Michael Bailey, Shipping Correspondent

Falling British exports to Europe could force freight rates up by over half over the next two years making exports even more difficult.

This is because the massive imbalance - at present a ratio of two to one and getting worse - between cargo eastbound and westbound between Britain and Europe is making the trade hopelessly uneconomic for ferry companies which have been prevented from doing anything about it by the cut-price competition with tankers.

Base rates are now so low that the long-term future of the trade is threatened, operators claim. Concerns such as European Ferries, P & O and Sealink may be forced to

agree rises well above the rate of inflation this year and next. Low rates and the imbalance between exports and imports are the main reasons that Sealink was forced to withdraw the proposal for two jumbo ferries for the Harwich route.

Ferry operators have succeeded in getting some rate rises - many went up by about 12 per cent last month - to recoup immediate cost inflation. But they estimate that the base rate has been eroded to such an extent that rises of around 15 per cent this year and next on top of the 10 to 12 per cent for inflation will be needed to get the trade back on a sound footing.

The poor performance of British exports may come as something of a surprise in the light of recent government statements that Britain's balance of trade with Europe is good. But that referred to trade value and took in the fruits of North Sea oil. What concerns ferry operators is the cargo volume in actual freight tons. This has been static or falling while imports continued to rise.

Mr George Hollway, chairman of the Bell-short-sea container group, said: "The British exporter has been doing magnificently in hanging on to European sales against the drag of a strong pound. But some have

found the going too tough and have had to drop out."

Mr Hollway says this has made the east-west imbalance worse and as ferry companies jostle for the scarce British return cargo to the Continent eastbound rates have fallen to a ridiculously low level.

While exporters cannot be expected to relish the prospect of rises above the rate of inflation they should be warned by what has happened in the trade to Scandinavia, Mr Hollway says. Tor Line, Swedish Lloyd and Roto have all disappeared, and the trade is dominated by Denmark's DFDS, which put rates up 20 per cent in January.

## Soviet debts to West rise by \$6,000m

By Peter Norman

The Soviet Union, in the new survey for its sale of gold and oil on falling markets, has been moving deeply into debt with Western banks.

Figures issued today by the Bank for International Settlements in Basle show that the Russians increased their net indebtedness with banks in the 15 main Western industrial countries by more than \$6,000m (£3,260m) in the first nine months of 1981.

By the end of September, the Soviet Union owed the banks covered by the BIS survey \$15,375m while Russia's bank deposits in the West had been run down to \$4,512m. Nine months earlier the Soviet Union's borrowing stood at \$13,388m and its deposits in Western banks were a healthy \$8,568m.

The BIS said that the Soviet Union was the second largest net taker of funds from international banks after Mexico in the nine months under review. Its figures confirming a rapid rise in Soviet debts will come as no surprise to international bankers who have been viewing with growing alarm the increasing amounts of Soviet gold and oil and timber being offered for sale in recent months.

There is little doubt that the Soviet Union has had to draw on its Western assets to help finance its own ailing economy and its increasingly inefficient empire in Eastern Europe. Some observers have also suggested that the rundown in its Western bank

deposits could have been prompted by advance knowledge of the military takeover in Poland and fears that the West might move to block the account.

The oil-rich Opec nations have also begun to appear in the BIS statistics as net borrowers from Western banks for the first time since the end of 1978.

In the third-quarter of last year members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries increased their gross new borrowings from the banks by \$2,400m or nearly twice \$1,300m of borrowings transacted in the second quarter of 1981. At the same time the oil exporters withdrew funds worth \$700m from Western banks with the results that they were net lenders of funds worth \$3,100m in the three months to the end of September.

The BIS attributes the drying up of oil wealth in Western banks to the shrinking of the Opec current account balance of payments surpluses and a shift in the oil countries' investment policies towards longer-term placements.

## Energy savings

Energy demand in Britain will grow by only 0.6 per cent each year until 1990, according to a forecast today by Cambridge Econometrics. The figure is less than half the average 1.3 per cent growth rate forecast for the economy as a whole.



Roland Smith: "I am quite relaxed"

## Double trouble for Mr Smith

By Philip Robinson

Professor Roland Smith, the "man of a thousand boardrooms", could lose two of his string of chairmanships this year.

Loathe to be threatened to sack him as £50,000-a-year, part-time chairman of the House of Fraser Stores Group if its second attempt to gain control succeeds and now he is under attack as chairman of educational publishers E. J. Arnold, where he earns another £11,000 a year.

His entry to Arnold six years ago was on the recommendation of merchant bankers S. G. Warburg, as it was to House of Fraser. He became chairman in 1979 when a row split the family-

£500,000 profit to £1.5m loss for the year to January, 1981.

A month ago, Professor Smith told shareholders - the majority of whom are family trusts - of a 200p-a-share bid from Performance Securities, headed by Dr Michael Sinclair. Professor Smith, a Manchester Business School pundit, is a director of the London Trust group, which formed part of a consortium to buy Dr Sinclair's Allied Investments medical group for £8m after it ran into loss.

Six of the seven Arnold directors supported the bid, but other shareholders claimed that directors ignored other offers, one from Mr Martin Arnold's consortium and the other - worth around 250p a share - from the quoted group, Hestair.

All three bids were well below the net asset value of £10 per share but Arnold has faced difficult trading, Professor Smith said in his annual review last year that shareholders could not

expect sustained profit recovery before the early months of 1982. National Westminster had indicated continued financial support and negotiations were together with overdraft facilities.

A £2.4m sale and leaseback of a stationary factory would reduce bank borrowings, which were then just under £4m.

Ten days ago, Professor Smith said that Dr Sinclair, whose bid was subject to an accountant's investigation, had withdrawn his offer. Mr Arnold's consortium and Hestair are considering the next move, but whichever succeeds in buying the company, it is understood Professor Smith would relinquish the chair.

Professor Smith said: "I am quite relaxed about the situation. We have been going through a rough period along with other companies in the same field. When Dr Sinclair's offer was put to us there were no others on the table."

The 26-page document which will be lodged with the Stock Exchange will begin to unveil the very serious financial position facing ACC before Mr Holmes a Court made his first offer.

The second bid is said to be designed to give shareholders the maximum liquidity. The higher bid will be made by shareholders before the first offer itself closes.

Shareholders will now be faced the options of taking 85p per share, the 65p offer, or leaving their money in the company under the management of Mr Holmes a Court. If they choose to do the non-voting shares will be enfranchised.

Heron is scheduled to make an appearance in the Appeals Court today in an attempt to overturn the irrevocable stipulations of Bell's initial offer by 66 per cent of the voting shareholders. But the new Bell bid may force a rethink. Heron's directors were in close consultations with their advisers, Barclays Merchant Bank, all day. A spokesman for the company yesterday said the company's position was still being considered.

However, the unions do not accept the company's pessimism about the prospects for a significant upturn in demand and output. They quote a prediction from the Economist Intelligence Unit that commercial vehicle production in the United Kingdom will increase by 23 per cent in 1982.

Pressure on both sides to settle the dispute increased over the weekend after J. C. Saurd switched from Leyland to Perkins as the main supplier of diesel engines for its earthmoving equipment.

Leyland Vehicles was losing £2m a week before the strike started, because of the slump in the British market. Demand for lorries over 3.5 tons - the sector on which the company is most dependent - has fallen by half over the past 18 months and is now running at no more than 40,000 trucks a year.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

## Fears grow for De Lorean

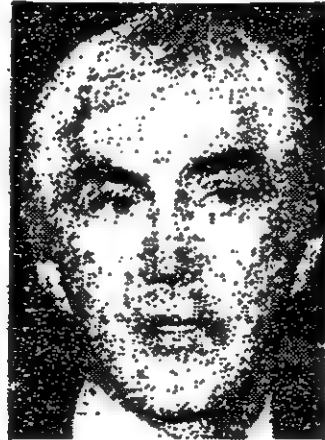
By Bob Rodwell, Belfast

Mr John De Lorean, head of the troubled sports car group, is expected to fly to London from New York today to be told by Mr James Prior, the Northern Ireland Secretary, that the Government will not provide further financial aid for his Belfast plant.

Unless Mr De Lorean's own efforts over the past two weeks to raise substantial funds of the New York market were successful and there are no signs of that - receivers are likely to be sent in to the Belfast factory this week.

Over the weekend at his Suffolk farm, Mr Prior has been studying a gloomy report from accountants Coopers and Lybrand and receiver Sir Kenneth Cork on De Lorean's viability. The report is said to show that the company has liabilities of more than £30m over and above its indebtedness to the Government and without an immediate and very substantial injection of new money it can no longer continue to trade. The report, handed to Mr Prior on Friday night, did not recommend the Government to provide the extra.

Last Friday 1,100 of the



Mr De Lorean: no cash from Mr Prior

company's Belfast workers were made redundant and closure will result in the loss of the remaining 1,500 jobs.

As many as 4,000 other jobs are also at risk in other Ulster and mainland companies which have been providing components and services to De Lorean. Chief among these are GKN's Bilton division which makes the chassis, Barrett Engineering of Abingdon, Oxfordshire, which survived the

closure of MG cars by switching to component production for the Belfast factory, and the Northampton-based Chamberlain-Phipps group which established its Belfast subsidiary specifically to supply De Lorean with seats and interior trim.

Mr Richard Gordon, regional director of the Confederation of British Industry in Northern Ireland, called last night for the Government to continue supporting De Lorean. Having taken the decision to back a high-risk project and put up venture capital, it should live with the consequences of that decision, he said.

For Ulster's Alliance Party Mr Seán Neenan contrasted the treatment being handed out to Belfast car workers with those at British Leyland whose employment had been protected with hundreds of millions of pounds from public funds.

Mr George Clark, official of the Northern Ireland branch of the Transport and General Workers' Union, said yesterday that the unions had known about the company's debts of around £30m for several weeks.

A single shift was introduced at Strines two years ago with 260 redundancies in administration staff. But the losses continued. Total unions and management met again tomorrow but with little hope of averting the closure.

Mr Brian Leach, regional officer of the National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers, said: "Our proposals to run the factory on the commission printing basis have been rejected out of hand. But Strines has skills that do not exist anywhere else in the country and there is still a market. Since the closure has been announced, there have been orders for several million metres of material enough to take them through June, at a time when trade would be normally slack."

"The demand for printed fabrics has dropped about 80

## Leyland strike talks to hear 'alternative'

By Clive Cookson

The Management of Leyland Vehicles, BL's truck and bus subsidiary, today meets strikers who have shut down the factories at Leyland, Lancashire, and Bathgate, West Lothian, for four weeks.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

In response, the union negotiators will give the management a 44-page report, *Leyland Vehicles - The Workers' Alternative*, which proposed the withdrawal of all redundancies as the basis for a return to work.

The Leyland strike committee's "alternative strategy" calls on the company to make more components in-house, and to scrap plans to buy more engines, gears and axles from outside suppliers in "blatant disregard" of quality and cost. The unions want additional investment, including a new £30m foundry, to mass-produce light-weight engines and complete re-equipment in machine tools.

Both sides acknowledge that this week will be critical for the future of Leyland Vehicles and its 18,000 employees. The management had warned that BL will have to wind up truck and bus manufacturing, permanently unless the 13 unions quickly accept their strikekeep the company's plan to make 4,100 workers redundant.

## Gill may receive £500,000 payoff

By Drew Johnson and Philip Robinson

Opposition to Mr Jack Gill's £500,000 golden handshake from Associated Communications Corporation could collapse if Mr Robert Holmes a Court's separate, increased bid for ACC is successful. Bell Group the master company of Holmes a Court, has posted its formal offer document containing two concurrent offers to ACC shareholders.

The second of the two offers emerged this weekend, and shows that as well as making a 20p increase in the bid price, the Bell Group is aiming to obtain outright control of ACC.

Bell's bid matches that of its rival bidder, Heron Corporation, at 340p for voting shares and 85p for the non-voting shares, and is dependent on obtaining 90 per cent of the non voters. If successful, Bell Group's offer would lead to cancellation of ACC's British stock market quotation.

The new bid could convince opposition to Mr Gill's pay off



## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## MANAGEMENT

## Nail-biting over Polish debts

Poland's 500 or so Western bank creditors should know this week whether the agreement to reschedule around \$2,400m of debt due last year can be signed at last.

The Bank Handlowy, of Warsaw, is due to pay today the last of the \$500m in interest and principal originally promised by the end of last year as a condition for rescheduling the bulk of what Poland should have paid its creditor banks during 1981.

There is bound to be some last-minute nail-biting in bank board rooms for at least another 24 hours because today is a bank holiday in the United States. But late last week, bankers in Europe appeared confident that the Poles would meet their deadline and plans were already being made to hold the signing ceremony in the headquarters of the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt on March 4.

The debt rescheduling, assuming that it does happen, will mark a new chapter in

international banking history. The large international banks making up the "taskforce" of Poland's creditor institutions will be able to congratulate themselves on having held a diverse and potentially unruly mob of banks in line over months of difficult negotiation, thus heading off the unknown perils of having the country declared in default.

But the time for celebration will be short. Having settled last year's debt, the immediate question will be what to do with the Polish debt falling due this year and every year until the end of the 1980s.

Poland, on its own admission, owes \$26,500m to the West. Rather less than half of this is owed to Western governments while \$14,230m are owed, according to the bank for international settlements, to Western industrial countries. An estimated \$4,700m of debt are due this year, of

which roughly \$2,500m are owed to Western governments and the rest to banks. Poland has no chance of servicing and paying back the debt it owes this year and under normal circumstances would be seeking further credits from the West by now.

But the military takeover in Warsaw two months ago has changed dramatically the worse the Polish debt problem, and with the rescheduling of the 1981 debt out of the way, the banks will be back in the frontline between East and West.

The banks want to continue the rescheduling process as an orderly restructuring of Polish debt, but they are known to be unhappy at the turn of events and have hinted that they may negotiate to reschedule their 1982 debt unilaterally with the Poles.

A small neutral country could probably restructure its 1982 Polish debt. Whether a diverse group of 500 banks could do the same in a hostile political climate must be open to doubt.

Peter Norman

## Steel Phoenix fails to rise

Phoenix Two, one of a pair and may be even a trio of the legendary fabulous birds, which the Government hoped would emerge from the British steel industry has failed to take wing.

After months of desultory negotiation directed towards creation of a jointly-owned company to rationalize their respective interests in engineering steels, the British Steel Corporation and GKN, the country's largest independent steel-maker, have broken off talks — for the present.

The brief announcement that the pair had not found it possible to identify (ie, agree) a viable basis on which to structure a joint venture, came as no real surprise.

But their failure is a blow to Government aspirations to accelerate privatization. To Mr Ian MacGregor, the BSC's chairman, and to European efforts to secure long-overdue retrenchment in product areas suffering from chronic over-capacity, and thus hindering strategies designed to remove the red ink from steel companies' balance sheets.

This assortment of engineering steels business has therefore been under the BSC's wing for some time, supplementing the corporation's own engineering steels facilities, largely concentrated in the Sheffield area.

It appears that the protracted talks with GKN (the largest United Kingdom user of BSC steel) finally foundered on disagreements of a technical nature and hence over the final ownership profile.

Central to the discussions was the balance to be struck in the proposed new company of facilities for producing the particular steels, and amounting essentially to the proportion to be produced by the continuous casting route as against that derived from

Ministers will be unhappy a deal has not been done. So too will Mr MacGregor. Among the criteria being used to measure the final size of this controversial £1.8m retrospective transfer payment to his former employers at Lazard Freres, is the extent to which the corporation is "privatized" during his three-year tenure as chairman.

Mr MacGregor and his banker — the Government — have other pressing problems. There is the impact of the rail strike, and the severe

weather last month, on the corporation's finances, which are overlaid by the wider problems of American action to curb steel imports and the fragile efforts by the EEC Commission to boost steel prices at a time of continuing weak demand.

Prospects of BSC striking a deal have not been done. So too will Mr MacGregor. Among the criteria being used to measure the final size of this controversial £1.8m retrospective transfer payment to his former employers at Lazard Freres, is the extent to which the corporation is "privatized" during his three-year tenure as chairman.

Mr MacGregor and his banker — the Government — have other pressing problems. There is the impact of the rail strike, and the severe

weather last month, on the corporation's finances, which are overlaid by the wider problems of American action to curb steel imports and the fragile efforts by the EEC Commission to boost steel prices at a time of continuing weak demand.

## At last CCA finds some fans

Vitriolic attacks on SSAP 16, the current cost accounting standard, have almost come to be regarded as a rite of passage among chairmen of medium-sized companies.

After just over a year in existence, the standard has withstood a mixture of apathy, severe criticism and even the threat of a grassroots accountant revolt.

The latest information from the accounting standards committee, which oversees SSAP 16's progress, shows that compliance among listed companies is about 85 per cent. Unfortunately for these staunch

advocates of current cost accounting, this is not an indication that most quoted companies think SSAP 16 is a wonderful invention.

Inclusion of CCA information is required under the Stock Exchange listing agreement. Failure to provide it also leads to an auditor's note of implicit disapproval, but various companies have bucked the accountant's line.

None of these are giant companies, but some are well-known names, including Lesney Products, Stone Plant Industries and Allied Plant Group. Some, such as Allied, have stated the time and money involved was not

considered as justified, others erring on the side of caution, promise CCA information in the next set of annual accounts.

The accounting standard setters charge that, with some honourable exceptions, the City has not yet accepted that SSAP 16 is really a worthwhile invention. It runs that since the City is dominated by financial salesmen, any technique which reduces company performance is bound to be unpopular.

It is probably a legitimate counter criticism that CCA is disliked because accountants have failed to explain it properly. For among the charges that CCA is too subjective, too volatile or irrelevant as far as tax is concerned is the criticism that it is too hard to understand.

A new report from Peat Marwick Mitchell, the international firm of chartered accountants, argues that acceptance of CCA is greatest among the top British companies. It says five out of the 10 top industrial companies, BP, Ford, Imperial group, and Unilever, all use CCA for management accounting purposes.

But it is also reasonable to point out that many big companies are well supplied with internal accounting research departments, which can minimise the teething difficulties smaller companies might find.

The benefits of using CCA are tangible: rates of return based on current cost principles can highlight the case for closing down or cutting back in operations with inadequate rates of return; CCA in the costing process can lead businesses away from underpricing, and perhaps most important of all, CCA gives real measures of how much of a company's capital base is paid out in dividends.

The Peat's survey shows that on latest figures about 40 per cent of British companies pay dividends on a cost-of-sales basis. A big influence could be the consideration of CCA for tax purposes in the Government's recent Green Paper.

Though this was considered very "green", and is not expected to lead to any tax changes in the lifetime of the present Parliament, the problem of tax and CCA is important.

Drew Johnston

## CAPITAL MARKETS

## Fresh start on money sums as oil prices fall

Lots of sums are having to be redone in Wall Street and London as a result of the fall in oil prices. Even last December, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development was forecasting a cut in the Opec oil surplus from last year's \$60,000m to \$35,000m for 1982.

Now, the level of oil prices is all over the place. While Saudi Arabia's Shaikh Yamani remains adamant that the \$34 for Arabian light oil will hold through this year, other Opec producers are doing deals that one way or another will result in their being paid much less than official prices. So, since that OECD figure was calculated before pressure mounted on the spot oil market, the take-home pay for many of the oil producers is going to shrink.

International capital markets are by now wary of being too definite on energy costs and prices. Saudi Arabia's domestic political situation is still fragile, Iran and Iraq are still fighting. But disappearance of the Opec surpluses will mean that a number of country's credit ratings will be very much healthier, at the expense of Opec producers.

Principle gainers will be Japan, Germany and France and other major industrialized nations who are dependent for vast quantities of their energy on imported oil.

A loser will be Britain — it has been this country's petro-currency status which has helped to attract overseas investment. Others will include Canada and Mexico, both of whom are already out of favour with the international capital markets because they have such insatiable appetites for money.

Everyone benefits in one way — the soaring inflation rates of recent years has largely been the fault of the higher energy costs caused by Opec's successful cartel. Since so many governments are monetarist in their economic philosophy, lower inflation rates should soon find their way through to lower interest rates.

No one is suggesting that a fall from around \$34 to, say, \$30 dollars a barrel is going to take the problem of high energy costs away entirely. But it is a large enough percentage change to put a different complexion on international capital markets in 1982.

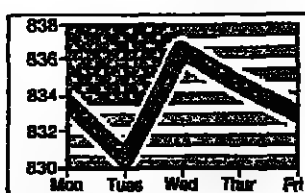
Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Sally White

## MARKETS ROUND-UP

## Budget fears hit prices



Stockmarket prices are expected to fall once again this week in response to rising interest rates and concern over the forecast of a record deficit in President Reagan's budget.

Last week saw prices drop for the second week in a row. The Dow Jones industrial average fell 17.22 points to 333.81, following a drop of 20 points the week before.

Much of the blame for the drop went to shock over the \$91,500m (about £5,000m) deficit projected in Mr Reagan's budget at the beginning of the week.

Wall Street is worried that such a deficit could depress investors' confidence and further raise interest rates. High interest rates puts pressure on stock prices because they provide high yields in competing investments such as Treasury Bills and long-term government bonds as well as popular money market funds.

Concern over interest rates has been apparent in the markets for the past eight out of ten Mondays. On each of those days stock prices have fallen in response to disappointing news concerning the basic money supply in the United States.

The state of the money supply is linked with interest rates because investors believe that if it grows too quickly the Federal Reserve will tighten credit and thereby push up interest rates.

As a result, the money supply has been growing far more quickly than anyone had expected. Last Friday the figures were once again disappointing, showing a gain of \$2,300m in the latest reporting week.

At a result, prices are expected to drop tomorrow when the markets reopen after the Washington birthday holiday today.

In fact, many experts believe that continuing concern over interest rates and the deficit will keep the stockmarket weak for some time to come. Some analysts are predicting that the Dow will drop to somewhere between 720 and 760 in the first half of this month.

## BRUSSELS

Brussels continues to be the star of the European bourses as the Government's pro-business policies attract investors from both home and abroad.

The Belgian shares index advanced 4.13 points over the past week to close at 98.22, showing a gain of more than 30 per cent in the two months since the formation of Mr Wilfried Martens' Centre-Right coalition.

Last week, the market shrugged off Monday's anti-government general strike in the French-speaking south of the country. It also took heart from the Government's decision to let Cockerill-Yards, Belgium's second-biggest shipbuilder, go bankrupt.

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

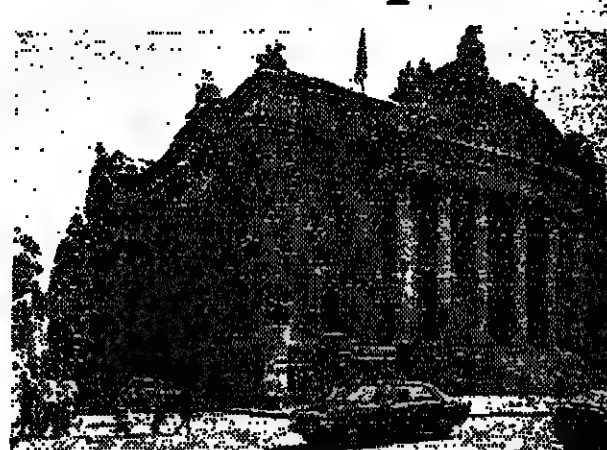
Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.



The Belgian Bourse, Star of Europe

After trading lower, the Commerzbank index ended the week little changed at 697.4.

JOHANNESBURG

Retailing has again been the main feature of activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and although the more takeover bids have materialized heavy dealing in the shares continues.

The rumour that the bid for control led by South African Breweries is not over and may be followed by 174,000 of London-based Greaterman's Stores. A shares were traded, pushing the price up from 1160 to 1220 cents.

The finance minister, Mr Owen Horwood, produced a mini-Budget which clearly signalled, if any doubt remained, that South Africa's gold-led boom is over and that it is now fully exposed to the chill winds of international recession. He announced an increase in general sales tax (equivalent to VAT) to raise revenue to meet a growing Government deficit and gave all indications that his main Budget, late in March, will be savage.

It is doubtful if the deal will turn sentiment, which remains bearish. The market shed 55 points last week, with institutions showing no signs of buying. Some leading property stocks have lost up to 20 per cent of their market value in two weeks.

Bears cite softening property prices, United States interest rates, a weak local currency and disturbing news from China concerning the position of Deng Xiaoping, the vice-chairman, ignored during last year's bull market. China-watching is once again fashionable among brokers.

Full advantage of the takeover boom last year was taken by Macine, the property and equity investment company. Selling into the top end of the bull market brought windfall profits and a sharp increase in interest income.

Consolidated pretax profit rose from AS243,406 to AS315,456 in the six months to December 31. But higher interest income resulted in a sharp increase in the tax rate from 3.8 per cent to 9.1 per cent. This whittled the profit increase to 2.5 per cent from AS234,138 to AS286,772.

Southgate Investments Ltd took profit 14.1 per cent from AS184,000 to AS210,000 in the six months to December 31. The boost outstripped turnover growth, which rose 6.4 per cent from AS1.6m to AS1.9m.

Meanwhile in the food industry there is considerable stock exchange interest in Elders-IXL's intended AS90m takeover of the United Kingdom Wood-Hall Trust. This is expected to be just the beginning of an acquisitive period by the newly-merged Pastoral and Food Group.

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

After trading lower, the Commerzbank index ended the week little changed at 697.4.

JOHANNESBURG

Retailing has again been the main feature of activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange and although the more takeover bids have materialized heavy dealing in the shares continues.

The rumour that the bid for control led by South African Breweries is not over and may be followed by 174,000 of London-based Greaterman's Stores. A shares were traded, pushing the price up from 1160 to 1220 cents.

The finance minister, Mr Owen Horwood, produced a mini-Budget which clearly signalled, if any doubt remained, that South Africa's gold-led boom is over and that it is now fully exposed to the chill winds of international recession. He announced an increase in general sales tax (equivalent to VAT) to raise revenue to meet a growing Government deficit and gave all indications that his main Budget, late in March, will be savage.

It is doubtful if the deal will turn sentiment, which remains bearish. The market shed 55 points last week, with institutions showing no signs of buying. Some leading property stocks have lost up to 20 per cent of their market value in two weeks.

Bears cite softening property prices, United States interest rates, a weak local currency and disturbing news from China concerning the position of Deng Xiaoping, the vice-chairman, ignored during last year's bull market. China-watching is once again fashionable among brokers.

Full advantage of the takeover boom last year was taken by Macine, the property and equity investment company. Selling into the top end of the bull market brought windfall profits and a sharp increase in interest income.

Consolidated pretax profit rose from AS243,406 to AS315,456 in the six months to December 31. But higher interest income resulted in a sharp increase in the tax rate from 3.8 per cent to 9.1 per cent. This whittled the profit increase to 2.5 per cent from AS234,138 to AS286,772.

Southgate Investments Ltd took profit 14.1 per cent from AS184,000 to AS210,000 in the six months to December 31. The boost outstripped turnover growth, which rose 6.4 per cent from AS1.6m to AS1.9m.

Meanwhile in the food industry there is considerable stock exchange interest in Elders-IXL's intended AS90m takeover of the United Kingdom Wood-Hall Trust. This is expected to be just the beginning of an acquisitive period by the newly-merged Pastoral and Food Group.

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

Looking at investment in the domestic United States bond markets, the firm Salomon Brothers is advising a cautious stance. Richard Johnson, Jr, commenting on the group's bond market research publication Relative Values in the 1982 Bond Market, stresses the need to stick with top-quality names. Prudence and caution are the watchwords. The publication's opening words are: "In the fixed-income markets, volatility will continue to be the hallmark".

Given the uncertain conditions they foresee, Mr Johnson also points to the merits of staying with the short-end of the market.

ABRIDGED PARTICULARS  
Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary shares of Amersham International public limited company, issued and now being issued, to be admitted to the Official List.

## Amersham International

public limited company

## Offer for Sale

by

N. M. Rothschild &amp; Sons Limited

and

Morgan Grenfell &amp; Co. Limited

of up to

50,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each at 142p per share

of which 44,860,000 Ordinary shares are owned by

The Secretary of State for Energy

Authorised	Share Capital	Issued and now being issued fully paid
£15,000,000	in 60,000,000 Ordinary shares of 25p each	£12,500,000
£1	in one Special Rights Preference share of £1	£1

Amersham is engaged in the development, manufacture and sale of radioactive materials for use in medicine, research and industry.

The Application List will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, 18th February, 1982 and may be closed at any time thereafter.

Copies of the Offer for Sale (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) with Application Forms are available from:

N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, London EC4.

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, New Issues Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2.

Cazenove & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, London EC2.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 88 High Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 55 King Street, Manchester.

Ulster Bank Limited, Investment Division, 88 High Street, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 14 Blythswood Square, Glasgow.

National Westminster Bank PLC, 55 King Street, Manchester.

The Offer for Sale is today being advertised in full, with an Application Form, in the Financial Times and The Daily Telegraph.

## Just add Co2 to find more oil

Oil companies in the United States are confident that a pioneering oil recovery technique based on carbon dioxide will prolong the life of some oil fields by as much as 25 years.

The first big commercial application of the technique, which is already being studied as a possible means of extracting more oil from the North Sea, is scheduled to start at the end of this year.

A consortium that includes Texaco, Shell, Comoco, and Trenchard, is preparing to start construction of a

480-mile pipeline to transport liquid carbon dioxide from west Colorado to its Wagon field in West Texas. The carbon dioxide will



BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY PEOPLE

SHROPSHIRE  
A Porsche off course?

Tenants agreeing to rent units of 30,000 sq ft or more in an industrial estate at Bridgnorth, Shropshire, on the edge of the British motor industry, are being offered a German car, a Porsche 924, which retails at about £10,000.

Stewart Hickman, managing director of the agents from the Stanmore Industrial Estate, tells me that the offer, which is open until July 31, has yet to bring in a firm taker but there are a number of inquiries.

He sees no incongruity in offering a foreign car to firms taking space on an estate whose principal attraction is said to be that it is only 10 miles from the West Midlands, home of many British motor accessory and components companies.

The reason for choosing the Porsche, Hickman says, is that he happens to be a Porsche fan. He used to have a 924, and now has a 911 SE Sport.

Hickman (Stanmore) is agents for Stanmore Industrial Estate Ltd, an interest of Stewart Hickman's father, Jeff, and in turn a subsidiary of a Bermuda-based company.

● Blackwells, the Oxford bookellers, are flying their flag upside down and are not until Sir Freddie Laker's airlines are back in the air. Managing director Nigel Blackwell says: "Sir Freddie has saved us a great deal of money — £100,000 — on flying freight abroad."

EIRE  
Irish ayes

Odd, isn't it, that Cosmopolitan, which many people would describe as a sexy magazine for women, should do so well in the officially prudish Irish Republic?

Cosmopolitan this month celebrates its tenth anniversary in Britain and Dublin-raised Deirdre McSharry (below) her ninth year as editor. However you describe



Cosmopolitan Deirdre McSharry

it, Cosmopolitan, I now learn, sells about 25,000 copies a month in Ireland — more than any other Irish title.

Ms McSharry now disputes the "sexy" part of the image, and says that these days only one item in about 50 is about that topic. What is more, she points out that about a quarter of Cosmopolitan's readers are men.

HAMPSHIRE  
Spring sprung

Christopher Hartbridge, a director of the family firm of soft drinks manufacturers, Hartbridge & Sons, tells me that the old artesian well upon which the business was founded is to be reopened.

"The water level dropped and since about 1970 we have used mains water," he told me. "We've deepened the bore, and we can use it for Hambledon Spring Water."

This is a new line, an attempt both to celebrate the company's centenary this year, and to cash in on the current taste for fizzy table waters like Perrier.

Hartbridge & Sons is at Hambledon on the outskirts of Portsmouth, sometimes described as "the cradle of cricket." The firm hopes the cricket commentator and writer, John Arlott, will declare open the well in May.



Hartbridge's cricketer logo

● Wilfred Wright, the station manager of the Fawley, Southampton, GEGG plant tells me that he had a surprise when he came up to London last week as a guest at the annual dinner of the Institute of Petroleum.

Wright found himself next on the guest list to Wright, a Mr H. Wright.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Eric Major has been appointed a director of Hodder & Stoughton Holdings, the parent company controlling Hodder & Stoughton's worldwide book publishing business.

Mr John F. Valentine has become chairman of the book culture division of Fisons. He will also be an associate director of the group.

Anthony B. M. Good has been made vice-chairman of the Guild of Business Travel Agents. Mr T. O'Hanlon will join the partnership of Mullens & Co from April 8.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK

Bailey Morris analyses the man accused of prolonging the world recession with his tight money policies.

The Titan at the Federal Reserve



And since his term does not expire until August 1983, there is very little the president can do but talk.

'Paul Volcker remains convinced his policies are correct and that inflation is still America's number one enemy. He believes it with a sort of religious fervour'

As chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, an organisation created by Congress in 1913, as separate and independent from the White House, Mr Volcker maintains deliberately the distance between the Central Bank and the Administration.

He believes this to be proper and correct, in keeping with the original intent of Congress.

It is also true that Mr Volcker has reservations about certain aspects of Mr Reagan's programme. In recent weeks he has warned repeatedly of the ill effects on the financial markets that Mr Reagan's massive projected deficits will have during the next two years.

Finally, Mr Volcker is unsympathetic in his battle against inflation, even if it means high interest rates and high unemployment in the short term. This he made clear in Congressional testimony last week when he released a required, semi-annual report on American monetary policy.

"We have made some headway. This is no time to retreat," he said, in announcing the Central Bank's decision to stay with a tight money policy, allowing only a slight increase in the money supply this year.

The chairman of the House Banking Committee was not pleased. "I am told you are one of the most powerful men in the world. Well, don't the powerful think about the poor and the unemployed?" he said.

There were other questions from other disbelieving Democrats and Republicans, who want Mr Volcker to reverse course and allow the bank to pump more money into the banking system in order to hurry along the promised recovery.

"Who is Volcker that he has the right to make policy in a vacuum without regard to the effect on us all," asked an angry Mid-Western Congressman who wanted to remain anonymous.

The same question may well be asked in the

weeks ahead in homes across America as the Reagan Administration escalates its attack against Mr Volcker, thus focusing public attention on the role of the Central Bank and its resolute chairman.

At six feet, seven inches, Mr Volcker is hard to overlook in a crowd.

His career spans 30 years in private banking and government in which he has served variously as an officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank and aid to David Rockefeller. Under Secretary of the US Treasury, and President of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

He is best known as a brilliant intellect who has presided over the most important American monetary decisions of the postwar period.

It was Mr Volcker, for example, who fashioned the United States position and served as its principal negotiator during the turbulent early-1970s when the Bretton Woods monetary compact collapsed and the world moved from fixed to floating exchange rates.

Indeed, C Fred Bergsten, a well known economist and former Carter Administration official, credits Mr Volcker with averting a massive breakdown in the international economy in 1973 when he negotiated what is known as the "Volcker

agreement" which resulted in a 10 per cent devaluation of the American dollar and a temporary float of the Japanese yen.

This Mr Volcker accomplished through a series of monetary agreements between the United States and his United trading partners which he negotiated in lightning trips to Tokyo, London, Bonn, Paris and Rome.

Still, despite a formidable intellect and a list of accomplishments, and a reputation as a good grey banker, he is not a colourless or humourless man.

He is seldom seen, for example, without a 20-cent cigar clamped between his teeth even when testifying before Congress. His suits are shiny and he often appears dishevelled.

And several years ago, when invited to a Halloween party by a group of friends in New York, he slapped green body paint on his bald pate, donned emerald green tights and went as the Jolly Green Giant.

It is economics, however, which is "his profession, his passion and his only hobby," he says. A colleague of Mr Volcker's, He lives simply during the week, working long hours before leaving for a short walk to his apartment near the Federal Reserve building.

On weekends, he boards the shuttle flight to New York where his wife, who suffers from arthritis, still lives.

Because of the pressures, his wife's illness, and the fact that he took a pay cut from \$110,000 (\$58,981) to \$57,000 a year, it has been rumoured that Mr Volcker plans to resign from the Central Bank and return to a private banking job in New York.

But this is not likely at present, in the opinion of his friends and colleagues. They say Mr Volcker believes he must stay put in order to steer the monetary system through what is potentially its most difficult period since the Great Depression.

Mr Volcker's past experience in presiding over what he regarded as the humiliation of the dollar's devaluation, has hardened his resolve to stay with the fight against inflation.

In his own words: "The battle against inflation has been fairly joined, and we can see signs of progress. We must carry through until the battle is won."

Business Editor

Hot air is not good policy

Allowing the export of offshore gas is the most radical, and the most politically explosive, of all policy issues in the North Sea. In raising it last week, Energy Secretary, Nigel Lawson, may have meant merely to put the fear of competition into the Gas Corporation and new heart into the exploration industry.

A reading of the text reveals that he promised no more than to consider exports for new discoveries if there were a surplus of gas supplies to British requirements. But you don't release a genie of this mischievousness from the bottle and expect it to return meekly when no longer needed.

In the first place the British ability to avoid the Treaty of Rome rules on free movement of goods and services has been based on a discreet use of regulations requiring the oil and gas to be landed in Britain and through the British Gas Corporation's rights as first refusal buyer of all gas discoveries. Once a government says that in principle it will allow exports, then it lays itself open to action in the EEC court to force it to follow this through. Nor can it then keep to guidelines restricting exports only to surplus supplies.

In the second place, in publicly favouring gas exports, the Government is bound to change the climate of negotiations between companies and the British Gas Corporation. For the companies, especially BP and Shell, this could be very lucrative indeed. The difference between Continental and top British prices for gas is some 20-25 per cent, or more than 50 pence there. Even if the companies don't necessarily wish to export, it gives them a better bargaining position to force more out of the British buyer — British Gas Corporation or private.

For the consumer, the immediate effect will be less beneficial. Whatever the efficiencies or inefficiencies of the Gas Corporation, its monopoly purchase position has enabled the ordinary consumer to purchase gas at considerably less than his Continental counterpart.

Freedom of gas exports will expose the British consumer to the choice of either seeing his future supplies pre-empted by the richer and more needy Germans and French, or having to pay a considerably higher price to keep them in the country.

It will have another effect. Many of the new gas finds are smaller accumulations close to the border with Norway, where a major trunkline system is now being planned to take gas to North-West Europe. Now that the plans for a grand British gas gathering pipeline to take gas from the area to Scotland have been founded on PSBR constraints, the Government hopes to see that all companies would build smaller privately financed systems to Scotland.

Fine, if this is the only way they will be able to land their gas. Not so fine if they can more conveniently take it to the Norwegian-Dutch systems. Smaller finds will then tend to go to the Continent not Britain, even if British prices are as high as Europe's.

Mr Lawson's hope, and the logic of his beliefs, is that the short-term adverse effects will be outweighed by the long-term increase in discoveries and development which competition will encourage. All splendid stuff if the gas market were a market of freely transportable products and an infinitely elastic supply. But it isn't. What it is, is a critical product which is largely sold through monopoly utilities, which have to be delivered through pipelines.

Mr Lawson may have meant simply to waive the prospect for its psychological effect. But, if that is

Laker/Rowland  
Whose money?

Giving credit to Sir Freddie Laker's brave if doomed attempt to take on the subsidised airline cartels is the story. Enthusiasm for the People's Airline, a pale version of the original enterprise, is another. Firstly, the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) which grants licences for airlines should think very carefully about the desirability of allowing a man responsible for the largest corporate receivership since Rolls-Royce, to repeat the cheap recap experiment on the blue ribbon London-New York run.

Total losses on this route last year were some \$600m. Laker's Skytrain services were running at only 40 per cent capacity last month compared with a break-even figure of at least 60 per cent. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) raised transatlantic fares by 15 per cent a month ago in an effort to recoup losses. Pan American has been selling seats at below cost just to pull in some cash.

Under these circumstances, the prospects for the People's Airline look bleak at the very least.

Secondly, even if the CAA was to bow to political pressures to get Sir Freddie in the air again there is likely to be months of delay before new licences can be granted. There will be formal protests from other independents like British Caledonian as well as from the nationalised airlines. This brings us to the financial difficulties. It is estimated that a new airline would require working capital of, say, £10m. The purchase of five DC10/30 wide-bodied jets would cost, say, £80m.

But as the Orion Royal project showed a week ago, investors are not interested in supporting Sir Freddie when even the world's major airlines are effectively bankrupt. Despite the public's willingness to back a folk hero, the sums required are too large to allow a flotation on the Unlisted Securities Market without institutional support. And do either Mr Rowland or Sir Freddie himself have the kind of money needed to make up the gap?

Amersham  
Fair rating

Amersham International is a unique company and so comparisons are hard to make. But at an issue price of 142p a share, giving a fully tax-adjusted earnings ratio of 18.9, the merchant bankers seem to have weighed up the interests of the future shareholders and the Government pretty well.

The p/e is calculated from the profit forecast of not less than £2.3m pre-tax for the year to the end of March, double last year's results and almost £2m more than profits made in 1978, the previous record. Fully taxed earnings per share are forecast at 7.5p. Looking further ahead — as anyone who buys on almost 19 times earnings must — the chief justification is sales rising at 20 per cent a year. Amersham, which makes radioactive isotopes for medicine and industry, sees strong growth potential in North America and Japan particularly, and is banking heavily on its technological lead and quality control.

Amersham is not subject to the sensitivity that would go with involvement in weapons, and certainly enjoys a good reputation in its rather esoteric field. So the likelihood is that when the shares come to market they will go to a slight premium, but not enough to spark off an unseemly scramble. There might be some embarrassment if it is a field day for the stags.

Frances Williams and John Whitmore explain the issues behind the row in America

Plain man's guide to the US economy

What is wrong?

The United States, like other countries, has not escaped the historically high rates of inflation prevalent over the past few years.

The annual inflation rate in the US, as measured by the consumer price index, peaked at 14 per cent in early 1980. Since then it has fallen back to just under 9 per cent.

Inflation is not the only worry, however. Although the US economy fared far better than some during the second half of the seventies, its growth rate has been slowing, as has the growth in productivity. After growing at an annual rate of about 4 per cent through the 1960s, gross national product expanded at about 3 1/2 per cent a year through the 1970s.

Which strategy?

President Reagan came to office committed to a new approach to the economy called "supply side" economics. This aimed to tackle the problem of low growth and productivity by cutting taxes, particularly for the rich.

The most ardent "supply-siders" have argued that cutting taxes in this way would not lead to any loss of government revenue, at least over the longer term. The extra growth engendered by the tax cuts would mean that additional tax revenues would soon start flowing into government coffers.

But President Reagan did not buy the extreme "supply-side" package. He decided to approach the economy from a more moderate position. He wanted to retain the government's spending cuts as well. These were not enough to offset fully the tax cuts, especially since he also wanted to increase defence spending. To combat inflation, President Reagan supported the tough money policy being pursued by the United States central bank, headed by Mr Paul Volcker.

Mr Volcker, however, is not a "supply-sider". He emphasises the need to restrain the government's budget deficit so that monetary growth can be reduced without unduly high interest rates.

Why the row?

The American economy is in a mess. The recession is deeper and more prolonged



People at the sharp end — a dole queue in Detroit

than was predicted, and unemployment — going on for 9 per cent — is close to post-war peaks. Making it worse are unprecedentedly high and volatile interest rates, which threaten to stifle economic recovery at birth.

Mr Volcker says it is all the administration's fault. It has been deluded by the "supply-siders". The tax cuts, which have not been offset by spending cuts, will increase the budget deficit. In addition, the administration has been far too optimistic in its economic assumptions. Deficits will in fact turn out to be far higher than the administration is predicting. All this means that huge government borrowing needs will drive up interest rates.

Meanwhile, Mr Volcker insists that the Fed is determined to keep the lid on the growth of credit to counter inflation.

President Reagan and his Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, think differently. They admit the budget deficit is on the high side. But they claim that the cause of crippling high and unstable interest rates is the Fed's mismanagement of monetary policy.

Deficit dilemma

In the current financial year, which began in October, the administration expects federal borrowing to reach a record \$99,000m. This is predicted to fall to \$91,500m next year, assuming Congress accepts President Reagan's proposed \$56,000m worth of measures to cut borrowing. In 1984, the year Mr Reagan had hoped to balance the budget, the projected deficit is \$83,000m.

These may seem huge sums of money. But they are relatively small in the context of the US economy.

of the United States' vast economy. The deficit in 1983 would represent 2.7 per cent of projected gnp, according to official forecasts. Making it worse are unprecedentedly high and volatile interest rates, which threaten to stifle economic recovery at birth.

So what is the fuss about? The truth is that people simply do not believe the administration's figures. The deficit for the 1982 financial year was originally put at \$37,700m. Congress now expects it to be treble that sum at \$109,500m (some \$10,000m higher even than the latest official estimate). This is largely because of higher defence and social security spending and lower tax revenues than forecast because of the weaker than expected state of the economy.

The critics say that the administration is making the same forecasting mistakes again. Its growth forecasts — averaging 4.7 per cent a year between mid-1982 and 1987 — are too optimistic.

Lower growth will mean higher budget deficits. Higher than forecast inflation will also mean higher deficits, because the government will have to pay more interest on its borrowings.

Worse, the administration is accused of inconsistency. It says the economy should grow by nearly 5 per cent a year, which means money incomes growing at not less than about 10 per cent. Yet implied monetary growth is less than 5 per cent and interest rates are expected to average a prohibitive 4 per cent. The Fed's policy is inconsistent. President Reagan's expansionary objectives are

at odds with the country's restrictive anti-inflationary monetary policies.

The autonomous Congressional Budget Office has forecast that the 1983 budget deficit could reach \$129,000m with deficits of well over \$100,000m continuing for several years.

Finally, the federal budget deficit does not even include \$20,000m borrowing by many federal agencies and other bodies whose debts are effectively underwritten by the government.

The big debate

The Federal Reserve has taken a lot of stick for both the high level and the volatility of United States interest rates.

Certainly, interest rates have come down some way from the record levels of last spring, when they topped 20 per cent. But with the banks' prime lending rates back up to 16 per cent, the real (pre-tax) cost of bank finance to leading companies is still around 8 per cent.

Mr Volcker has tried to defuse some of the criticism of the Fed by arguing that it is the market and not the Fed that sets interest rates. But whatever the finer points, the fact remains that it is the Fed's struggle to do its (perceived) job and contain monetary growth that is keeping interest rates high.

The Fed hopes that the present bulge in M-1 will prove short-lived and that the aggregate will start to return to a path consistent with this year's growth target of between 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 per cent.

Even then, however, the Fed fears that interest rates would not necessarily stay down for all that long. It is often argued that the

Fed is taking too short and too narrow a view of monetary behaviour.

There is also an argument that if only the Fed would improve its techniques and get the money supply fully under control, then interest rates could come down instantly.

The implication of the latter argument seems to be that the Fed should move over to a full-blooded attempt to control the monetary base. But the Fed would doubtless reply that a pure monetary base would in all probability produce more rather than less volatile interest rates. Moreover, it would not, in any case, bring lower interest rates so long as the combined demand of the public and private sectors for credit outstripped the restricted supply.

The future

In the short term it may yet be that monetary growth will subside, allowing interest rates to fall.

But the differences of opinion over medium-term prospects will remain and it is difficult to see how the two sides can be reconciled, except perhaps by a much more rapid decline in the rate of inflation.

So long as the medium-term uncertainty persists, United States interest rates will remain at higher levels than they would otherwise have been. And that promises not only to slow down the pace of economic recovery in the United States but also to set a similar pattern for every other country.

Base Lending Rates			
ABN Bank	14%		
Barclays	14%		
BCCI	14%		
Consolidated Crds	14%		
C. Hoare & Co	14%		
Lloyds Bank	14%		
Midland Bank	14%		
Nat Westminster	14%		
TSB	14%		
Williams & Glyn's	14%		

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited  
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212  
The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation	Company	Last Price	Chg Price	Gross Div	P/E	Fully Taxed
1,234	ABJ Bd 10% CULS	124	—	10.0	8.1	—
4,052	Airpump Group	70	—	4.7	11.1	15.4
1,100	Armstrong & Rhodes	44	—	4.3	9.8	3.3
12,464	Bardon Hill	204	—	9.7	4.8	9.9
5,958	Deborah Services	77	—	6.0	7.8	3.8
4,143	Frank Borsell	130	—	6.4	4.9	11.7
11,702	Frederick Parker	81	—	1.7	2.1	35.2
941	George Blair	51	—	—	—	—
3,899	IPC	96	—	7.3	7.6	6.9
2,378	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—
15,458	Jackson Group	94	—	7.0	7.4	3.0
2,591	Robert Jenkins	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2
2,760	Scrutons "A"	254	—	31.3	12.3	3.5
4,003	Torday & Carlisle	56	—	5.3	9.5	8.6
2,885	Twinklark Ord	164	—	10.7	6.5	8.3
2,102	Twinklark 15% TILS	13 1/2	—	—	—	—
4,120	Unilock Holdings	77	—	15.0	19.5	—
9,253	Walker Alexander	75sd	—	3.0	11.1	4.8
5,228	W. S. Yeates	224	—	6.4	8.8	8.5
		224	—	13.1	5.8	4.2



**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
**BELL'S**

Stock Exchange Prices

## Capitalization and week's change

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End Feb 26. \$ Conango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**ACCOUNT DAYS:** Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End Feb 26. § Contango Day, Mar 1. Settlement Day, Mar 8.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)



**HENRY BUTCHER**  
LEOPOLD FARMER  
**VALUATIONS & SALES**  
**PROPERTY & PLANT**  
LONDON · BIRMINGHAM · BRISTOL · LEEDS · LIVERPOOL  
Tel: 01 405 8411

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Capitalization & Company	Price	Ch's	Gross Div last mo	Div yield	P/E
<b>DOLLAR STOCKS</b>					
238.3u	Braceco	28 1/2	-	71.2	8.0 17.3
138.7u	Br Canada	11 1/4	-	38.7	7.7
1.145.5u	Br Casp Ord	11 1/2	-	34.8	0.3 5.1
235.0u	Br Pano	11 1/4	-	41.7	2.8 27.4
1.078.4u	Fluor	21 1/2	-	28.4	1.2 31.0
34.1u	Hollinger	21 1/2	-	26.3	1.2 31.0
124.0u	Ind Ray Oil	11 1/4	-	42.0	3.4 20.0
534.0u	INCO	34 1/2	-	20	-
124.0u	Int. 47	11 1/4	-	2.9	0.5 6.1
135.0u	Int. 47	11 1/4	-	2.9	0.5 6.1
336.8u	Kaiser Alum	27 1/2	-	70.0	9.4 20.5
124.0u	Master-Pet	11 1/4	-	60.8	0.3 5.3
875.0u	Metcon Simon	21 1/2	-	...	...
...	Pan Canadian	22 1/2	-	...	...
...	Pump Rock	11 1/4	-	...	...
...	Trans Can	11 1/4	-	...	...
...	U.S. Steel	11 1/4	-	...	...
469.4u	Unipac Corp	31 1/2	-	38.1	3.0 ..
1.121.0u	Burgess Prod	21 1/2	-	...	...
133.7u	Burnet W. Hires Div	11 1/4	-	...	...
126.0u	Burt. Beaton	23 1/2	-	...	...
121.0u	Burton Corp	18 1/2	-	...	...
2,084.00u	Wittold-Hirsh	21 1/2	-	...	...
<b>C—E</b>					
628.3u	Cable & Wireless	23 1/2	-	...	...
438.7u	Cadbury Sch	7 1/2	-	...	...
4,541.00u	Colt's	13 1/4	-	...	...
810.0u	C. Broad R' by Ord	108	-	...	...
38.8u	Cambridge Elec	108	-	...	...
...	Can Ovens Pack	23 1/2	-	...	...
9,272.00u	Canning	11 1/4	-	...	...
18.0u	Capper Nell	68 1/2	-	...	...
1,861.70u	Caravans Int	22	-	...	...
2,358.00u	Curcio Bag	84	-	...	...
5,011.00u	Cowdrey	21 1/2	-	...	...
24.0u	Carr J. (Don)	7 1/2	-	...	...
24.8u	Carr J. (Don)	13 1/2	-	...	...
3,741.00u	Cautron Int	31	-	...	...
191.3u	Cawson	21 1/2	-	...	...
8,000.00u	Con & Sheer	12 1/2	-	...	...
1,279.00u	Centway Ltd	12 1/2	-	...	...
1,428.00u	Ch'mbn & Hill	83	-	...	...

[illegible]

1,735.00	Derrison	10	-1
21.7m	Pewhirst J. J.	91	-2
900.63	Dixson D	10	-1
1,961.00	Dixson D	105	-4
90.2m	Dunham Photo	143	-1
73.1m	Dobson Park	57	-2
4,536.00	Dolan J	68	-1
21.2m	Douglas R. M.	75	-9
9,900.00	Dowd & Mills	20	-2
21.2m	Dowd & Mills	20	-2
5,119.93	Drake & Scott	44	-1
8,351.40	Dunkanston	55	-3
100.0m	Dunlop Ridge	70	-1
9,667.00	Dupie Inc	53	-1
2,100.00	Dupre	51	-1
216.1m	EDS	EDS	-1
2,265.62	ERF Hedges	41	-1
2,934.00	E L Manc Press	82	-1
21.5m	E L Manc & Press	83	-1
400.00	Corp	112	-1
11.5m	Etico Hedges	152	-1
11.0m	Etio	152	-1
125.0m	Electrochemicals	125	-3
74.2m	Electrochemicals	125	-3
16.0m	Electrochem	125	-3

Ch's	Gross Div	Capitalization	Company	Price	Ch's	Gross Div	Capitalization	Company	Price
per share	per % F/E			per share	per % F/E				per share
<b>INDUSTRIAL</b>									
		18.5m	Elliot's	108	-6	4.8 4.2	144.5m		
		11.2m	Klein & Everard	140	+	8.8 8.1 18.8	497,000		
		5,822.2m	Gold	140	+	8.8 8.1 18.8	2,268,000		
		2,874,000	Elgin & Robbins	20	+	8.1 8.5	3,47m		
+2	6.7 4.8	26.1m	Empire Stores	80	+	3.6 4.7	8,51m		
-6	8.7 4.8	10.5m	Energy Serv	29	+	3.1 3.9 12.1	4,368,000		
-1	6.7 4.8	267.3m	Eng China Clay	180	+	10.3 6.2 9.8	26.3m		
-1	6.7 4.8	5,922.2m	Farmer J. H.	120	+	10.3 6.2 9.8	26.3m		
-1	6.0 6.1	6,967,000	Ernst & Co	74	+	5.7 7.7 7.0	8,267,000		
-1	12.9 4.8 6.3	17.4m	Euzerama	148	+	5.6 6.5 12.7	8,395,000		
-9	1.7 4.6	30.3m	Euro Portes	84	-1y	4.4 5.3 6.7	940,000		
-1	6.7 4.8	2,894,000	Eva Industries	32	-1	1.4 1.5	22.4m		
+2	4.7 7.7 7.9	1.9m	Evo Widges	81	+	2.6 3.5 7.0	7,644,000		
+2	10.7 5.3 11.2	2,894,000	Eva Industries	32	-1	1.4 1.5	22.4m		
-10	5.0 2.3 14.5	Extort Corp	275	+	12.4 12.4	1,508,000			
-10	5.0 2.3 14.5	16.1m	Expend Metal	77	+	6.4 8.7	32.3m		
-1	4.0 2.3 29.5						37.9m		
-1y	8.1 2.9	6.8-8.0m	FMC	89	+	2.9 4.8 3.4	11.1m		
-1y	8.1 2.9	3.5m	Fairview Tech	102	+	6.7 5.5 3.4	32.0m		
-20	6.1 2.8 14.9	3,386,000	Farmer S.W.	142	+	13.1 9.2	6,094,000		
-1	6.1 2.8 14.9	4,476,000	Fendick Ltd	35	+	1.2 8.8 18.1	6,728,000		
-1	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.9m	Fennell	82	+	1.2 8.8 18.1	1,028,000		
+1y	6.1 2.8 14.9	18.3m	Penguxon Ltd	95	+	7.8 5.5 11.6	106.4m		
-1	6.1 2.8 14.9	281.3m	Ferranti	60	+	10.0 1.8 14.8	5,883,000		
-1	6.1 2.8 14.9	34.2m	Ferris	28	+	10.0 1.8 14.8	4,900,000		
-1	6.1 2.8 14.9	30.3m	Fintlay J.	162	-1	6.0 5.8 12.5	61.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	13.1m	Finside	80	+	1.4 1.3 13.3	346.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	9,177,000	Fisher	245	+	8.3 8.4	108.1m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	5,922.2m	Flint Loyal	84	+	7.4 8.8	86.5m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	61.8m	Fogarty	60	+	8.7 8.3 10.6	7,000,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Ford Mtr BDR	48	+	8.7 8.3 10.6	6.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	4,148,000	Formelstein	112	+	4.0 5.8 7.7	6.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	173.9m	Formelstein	43	+	12.7 8.9 10.7	1,028,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Foster Bros	62	+	8.4 8.4 8.4	13.1m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	15.7m	Fothergill & R	130	+	11.1 8.5 10.5	65.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	8,826,000	Fortified Ltd	95	+	6.0 6.0 6.0	28.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	29.7m	Freemans PLC	138	+	6.0 6.0 6.0	28.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	4,687,000	French T.	125	+	8.6 6.8 5.1	37.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	French T.	125	+	8.6 6.8 5.1	37.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	5,737,000	Friedland Group	100y	+	6.0 6.0 6.0	37.4m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	632,000	Galit Broadway	60	+	3.6 8.8 7.3	92.2m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1,813,000	Gardner Ltd	274	+	8.6 8.6 8.6	92.2m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	5,620m	Garnar Smith	80	+	8.6 8.6 8.6	92.2m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	9,648,000	Geers Group	218	+	8.4 8.4 14.8	104.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Geers Group	218	+	8.4 8.4 14.8	104.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Do F Rate	4,000y	+	1,856 13.5	61.6m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Gen Mtr BDR	98	+	5.1 5.2	7,028,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.4m	Gen Mtr BDR	98	+	5.1 5.2	7,028,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	2,349,000	Glenview	85	+	2.8 3.3 13.3	17.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	119.7m	Gill & Duffus	182	+	1.6 5.8 13.1	948.7m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	276.5m	GKN	167	+	1.6 5.8 13.1	948.7m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	7,722,000	Glass Glover	118	+	2.6 5.2 12.1	6,622.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	811.4y	Glass Glides	47	+	1.4 1.4 13.9	5,275,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	3,767,000	Glenview	85	+	2.8 3.3 13.3	17.8m		
-6	10.0 10.0 12.6	72.8m	Glywedd	131y	+	10.8 9.4 6.8	6,822.0m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	7,353,000	Gomes Hanger	28	+	1.6 5.8 13.1	948.7m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	3,767,000	Glenview	85	+	2.8 3.3 13.3	17.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1,728,000	Gordon L. C	32	+	0.7 2.2 3.8	54.1m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	3,285,000	Grampian Bridge	82	+	4.4 10.4 3.3	139.5m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	3.4m	Grand Met	183	+	10.8 5.5 7.4	13.9m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1,017.4m	Grand Met	183	+	10.8 5.5 7.4	13.9m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	4.4m	Gretton Plac	100	+	8.9 5.9 12.0	95.5m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1,293.9m	GKN	167	+	1.6 5.8 13.1	948.7m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	2,901,000	Grippershield	114	+	8.7 8.5 2.8	3,449,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	276.5m	GKN	167	+	1.6 5.8 13.1	948.7m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	49.7m	H.A.T. Grp	81	+	3.9 8.9 12.0	3,122,000		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	19.5m	HTV	124	+	14.3 11.2 6.4	44.6m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	107.4m	Hutcheon	122	+	14.3 11.2 6.4	44.6m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	3.4m	Hutcheon	122	+	14.3 11.2 6.4	44.6m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	22.5m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	76.7m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+	10.9 6.8 3.6	7.8m		
+2	6.1 2.8 14.9	1.1m	Ilac Eng	104	+				

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

18.2m	Allied Ldn	56	-	1.8	13.37
78.4m	Alliant Ldn	136	-	6.8	13.75
4,880,000	Anglo Mex	80	-	1.4	14.16
14.0m	Aperia	129	-	1.1	14.25
7,110,000	Aquatic	304	-	2.5	15.72
95.5m	Bradford Prop	130	-	6.1	22.16
40.2m	British Land	87	-	0.9	22.18
94.6m	Brickson Estate	110	-	1.1	22.23
9.0m	Cap & Counties	131	-	0.1	22.52
70.0m	Chatterfield	365	-	6.2	22.68
68.8m	Churchyard Hill	629	-	17.9	22.80
33.7m	City Offices	128	-	1.0	22.82
10.0m	Control Secur	132	-	1.8	22.85
22.2m	Country & New T	47	-	1.2	23.15
37.7m	Daejan Rights	176	-	6.3	23.24
10.0m	Deputy-Town	94	-	0.8	23.48
10.1m	Edwards & Co	96	-	2.3	23.41
21.6m	Evans of Leeds	95	-	2.4	23.53
15.0m	Fed Ldn	128	-	0.8	23.58
217.0m	First Portland	120	-	4.8	24.93
9,450,000	Guthrieall	130	-	7.4	25.23
243.6m	Hammersons 'A'	850	-	18.2	24.34
134.2m	Hammersons 'B'	850	-	11.6	24.34
Cent M	Harlow	74	-	1.6	24.70
105.7m	Laird Prop	190	-	6.3	25.21
2,003.8m	Land Securities	300	-	21.9	25.28

51.58	Libt & Prov an	13	13	13.13
19.76	Libt Shn	13	13	13.13
52.88	Lynon Bridge	300	300	300.00
454.96	MEPC	353	353	353.00
19.76	McKay Shn	143	143	143.00
2,845.00	Marerth	122	122	122.00
9,452.00	Marerborough	44	44	44.00
5,452.00	Marer Enstas	81	81	81.00
3,000.00	Monteagle	81	81	81.00
4,053.00	Municipal	849	849	849.00
12.50	North British	150	150	150.00
42.26	Propeg Prop 145	145	145	145.00
44.06	Prop & Rever	182	182	182.00
82.16	Prop Ridge	294	294	294.00
90.00	Prop Sea	136	136	136.00
4,708.00	Raglan Prop	214	214	214.00
3,931.00	Regional	135	135	135.00
53.16	De A	125	125	125.00
18.76	Renehaugh	270	270	270.00
24.26	Sun & Tomkins	21	21	21.00
100.00	Star Mar Prop	81	81	81.00
200.26	Stough Sea	134	134	134.00
176.86	Stock Conv	238	238	238.00
12.50	Stown & City	147	147	147.00
14.56	Trasford Park	126	126	126.00
3,735.00	Trust Sea	348	348	348.00
6,029.00	Webb Jn	96	96	96.00

RUBBER				
36.56	Barrow Ridge	85	85	85.00
11.76	Castfield	200	200	200.00
213.46	Seas Flant	41	41	41.00
941.00	Durandaband	134	134	134.00
226.46	Durandaband	134	134	134.00
196.26	Hightals & Lew	64	64	64.00
3,855.00	Seas	200	200	200.00
1,035.00	Kittlingham	487	487	487.00
12.56	Mayfield	81	81	81.00

TEA				
1,000.00	Assam	208	208	208.00

11.4m	Camellia Inc	453	+8	7.1	1.6	..
13.0m	McCleod Samuel	377	..	11.5	..	..
6,934,000	Inc 14.4% Crr P741	..	..	39.9	8.3	..
2,500	Moran	225	..	7.1	2.8	..
1,024,000	Surway Value	126	..	1.1	..	..

### MISCELLANEOUS

3,502,000	Calcutta Elec	48	-7	8.8	3.4	..
1,121,000	East Wt 3.9% C83	..	..	30.7	28.7	..
27.3m	Gr Wttn Tele	411	..	119	43.1	25
24.2m	Inc Cent Gas	231	..	23.9	..	..
1,216,000	Milford Docks	156	+6	8.7	8.7	..
2,808,000	Nesco Inc	133	..	10.0	7.4	..
	Sundering Wt	652	..	40.0	12.3	..

\* Ex dividend, a Ex all, & Foreign dividend, c Current price, e Interim payment, p Price at suspension, s Share, & Dividend and yield exclude a Special payment, b Bid for capital, a Free-market (leave), a Forecast earnings, n No capital distribution, r Ex rights, a Ex wty or share sold, & Tax free, y Price adjusted for late delistings, & No significant data.

[illegible]







by David Hands  
Newport 16 Leicester 15  
Over the years Newport have been positively effusive in welcoming Leicester to Rodney Parade in the morning.  
It is not difficult to understand why: Leicester have won there only four times and on Saturday were said to add a fifth in a game which was expected to have made totally secure. It was a story told many times before, of inventive running by the visitors, of the hosts with a slight smile, steel walls and a crowd of Newport, whose season hitherto had been remarkably average—14 wins, 14 defeats and a draw—won a goal, a try and two penalty goals and reflected. In the presence of the coaches of England and Wales, some of the virtues and vices which are features of the Wales team.  
Their forwards provided the foundation of victory, with sound scrum work, a powerful line-out work by the stringy Waters and, most importantly, a more positive attitude in the pursuit of the Powerful.  
The scrum was a powerful flanker, had a particularly effective game, as did the Wales 8 hooker, Watkins, and their roll-backs, who performed those so efficiently performed than those of Leicester.  
The scrum there was little distinction. The Newport backs, missing Justin Robinson and the unavailable Stuart Barnes, were very plain.  
Ackerman, the Welsh wing, hardly received a pass all afternoon, even though he scored the first try. He did a bit of best work, as it has been for Wales so far, was in defence and one memorable cover tackle on his half brother, the scrummed a try by Barry Evans. In addition the alignment of the Newport backs was so poor that it was surprising Leicester took so long to curtail their attack.  
The main thing the Newport backs did well was cover and tackle. Even so, that Leicester went through the second half without a set piece was a bit of a travesty; in that respect they can blame no one but themselves for defeat.  
There were times when Woodward, Lawhurst and Hall were gawling holes in the Newport midfield until it became so easy that they forgot to do so. The scrum which must be done if tries are to come. Poor Woodward: he is a player of heart and courage, but he is a little bit of a cool head of Dodge alongside to bring him down from the flights of fancy to which he sometimes aspires.  
So the Leicester will of '06's wings buzzed higher and you, all of them, could see the Newport captain, Desiring Newport

Scotland have been forced to change their side for the international against Ireland at Lansdowne Road on Saturday. David Leslie, a leg-spinner, Heriot's captain, was injured in a game on Saturday and replaced by the champions, Galt and his place will be taken by fellow Borderer, Eric Paxton, of Kelso.

Leslie, who was confirmed yesterday morning and Paxton, who has been on the verge of full international honours for some time, will be the new pair.

Nick Straker, the Wasps full back who is due to collect his second cap for England, against Ireland on Sunday, was left out of the team on Saturday, during his club's match with Cambridge University, with a hamstring injury.

Leslie was injured in the week-end game against the England squad at Stourbridge in the evening where both he and the captain, Johnnie Paterson, had to leave the field. Paterson have to show the selectors that they are on the pace. Dodge has also had a hamstring injury, but he is expected to be fit for the definite decision until later in the week, to give both players more time.

The Swanses and Wales lock, Geoff Wheel, has retired from international rugby. He won the cap for his 32 caps against Ireland in the last month, the country's last match in the international arena until 1975. Wheel, aged 30, will now play for his club on a full-time basis, and domestic reasons will be the difference between him and the rest from the highest flight.

By Gerald Davis  
Ebbw Vale 9 Cardiff 22

Ebbw Vale used to be a team to be reckoned with, but that was when the steel company dominated the town. To underline the industry and strength the steel works once brought to the town, Ebbw Vale's rugby team has only been a shadow of its former self since the closure.

The spirit which brought them to the top in 1976 and 1977 was, however, evident again at Eugene Cross Park on Saturday in the third round of this year's cup when they brought a thrilling contest, full of grit and determination. Ebbw Vale gave away only in the final 15 minutes.

Cardiff, taking the lead for the first time in 65th minutes, deserved to win. But as they themselves will be the first to admit, they were battered by the forwards of two goals, a try and two penalties to a goal and a penalty.

Whatever was said in the pre-match team talk, Ebbw Vale were showing a strong performance. For just over an hour they managed to upset the rhythm of Cardiff, the cup-holders and the favourites for the trophy. The home side did not set out with any daring plan, but what they did on a limited scale, using the forwards and backs to keep the defence on their toes.

Possession at the lineout was a decisive factor. Blidgood and Duke did rather better than their opposition numbers, while the forwards were keen to nurse their forwards

Cardiff made matters difficult for themselves by trying to play Ebbw Vale as if they were going instead of courting the style which led to their first try. When trailing 6-0, after Wadkins had charged down an attempted clearance kick by Holmes to score a try which Stephenson converted, Holmes indicated an attack from the right wing, and he himself put up a position on Ebbw Vale's line from which they received a free, and Phillips scored for Dales to convert.

This movement stretched the home side's tightly knit defence, but the lesson went unheeded and the Cardiff players continued to think that Cardiff tried, invariably seemed to bring the ball back to Ebbw Vale's source of strength.

In the second half, first Stephenson and then Davies exchanged penalty kicks, before late in the game Davies cleverly held back and picked up a stray scrum, and then kicked the ball 40 metres to score a try which took Cardiff into the lead for the first time. Davies then added another try, and the home side's fine kicked conversion for Golding's try.

EBBW VALE: W Rose; M Hughes, J Williams, J Stephensons, R Morgan, S Gardner, D Higdon, H Burgess, Referee P Cardin.

CARDIFF: P Rice, B Evans, G Jones, C Phillips, T Price, Davies, T D Holmes, A Whitford, J Williams, J Williams, J Lewis, Edwards, R Norman, R Lewis, Referee: K Parlett (Port Talbot).

**Gale** lost 12—13 defeat by Herio's at Goldenacre in Edinburgh on Saturday has thrown the Scottish footballers into a state of confusion. Not only Gale, Hawick and Herio's but all have six points from nine games and all have two matches left. It is not clear what is to come in just under two weeks, when the champions meet their old rivals in a game which would decide the destiny of both the National and Border league titles.

It is not clear either strong enough that Gale collapse when they see green jerseys coming at them; it is not clear that the players will let their dreams of three titles in a row will remain dreams.

There is no doubt though that the Scottish Football Authority will be disappointed if they see David Leslie and Gordon's quiet man James Injured after just five minutes and then to go off with a broken leg.

What is to happen to the players?

He is out of the Gala side row and will be for the rest of the season. He will not only lose some caps; his spirit round the club will be a great loss. The champions who rely on his ball winning ability and excellence of direction more than they care to lose him.

Ledie's absence meant much to both sides at the weekend, for his place was not easily filled. How long will it be before replacements are allowed at club level? There has never been a suggestion that the club should be replaced, but there is an urgent need for legislation—allowing 15 to 20 players to be replaced, if necessary and not against a crippled side.

Gala lost on Saturday by 18 points to 13 in a competitive game against the 1st XI of the 1st XI team. Who is to say that they would, or would not, have lost 18 to 13 if KOOBE was two each

[illegible]

By Tom Cooban  
Liverpool, 19 London Irish 9  
Liverpool, the Northern merit  
table leaders, and London Irish  
who top the London table, staged  
a superb encounter at the Molineux.  
They brought the best from each  
other and gave an exhilarating  
display of skill, pace and com-  
bination.  
In the second half the home  
team broke an Irish grip which  
had seemed irresistible and won  
the match by a 9-3 score. The  
goal to a goal and a penalty goal.  
Liverpool have all round  
strength and in Siemen a winger  
with few, if any, equals. His  
effort, directed much of the  
effort to bringing him into action  
and, seemingly unmindful of  
the fact that he was being used,  
brought all his gifts to bear.  
He glided past opponents with  
elegant ease, and kicked with

## Oxford a deg

By John Clemison  
Oxford University 15 Dublin 10  
If Oxford University want to save their honour and win a tight finish to almost every game this season, they must spend much more time on the march. Though they ran out winners on Saturday by two goals and a penalty goal, a 10-8, a sloppy defence and a penalty goal, they spent a frustrating first hour without the momentum of the defence to break the Dublin defence.

Oxford left their make-up so late that they lost the judicious use of the boot by Bibby prevented a defeat in injury time. What was a promising start, a 10-0, a menacing ball to Parry just as the Irish back division was bearing down on them. Parry took it cleanly and pointed clear to prevent a match-winning try.

By Dublin  
That Oxford should reach such an awkward position was not only a surprise but a reflection on the spirit but also the legacy of

# Free too cold

ered the ball in the tackle.

Dublin went ahead through a conversion by Clinch and a dropped goal by Egan.

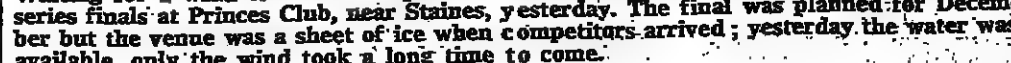
The outcome, however, hinged on the efforts of Halfiday. The Oxford stand-off, to stoke off tackles and break through. First he was tackled by Coleman and back line, missed out Coleman and sent Crowe on a diagonal run. Then he came into the line to pass Bibby in for the try. Halfiday converting.

Ten minutes from time, Halfiday's first half strategy paid set Saunders up for a long run. That eventually took Oxford to a 5-0 lead. Then, after a scrum, he picked up and fed Luddington, and Halfiday was at his scrum partner's shoulder to carry a ball over the line, adding the conversion from the touchline. That plus his final penalty and also by Halfiday, brought Oxford their three-point victory.

Extra points were scored by (Carrone) and Halfiday; a Sammers' drop goal was scored by

weakness of Luddington, who has just recovered from a bout of influenza. Yet, against Oxford's heavier pack, Dublin should never have been 12—3 up at half-time; for that Oxford had only themselves to blame.

Oxford persisted with moves so obvious that even the travel-weary Dubliners could see through them. The repeated efforts of Coleman to crash through Dublin's line came to nothing as the Irishmen smothered him.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

\_\_\_\_\_

But, undoubtedly Faldo's ball  
"teed-up" on a coconut pod-  
lying in the springy grass.  
His shot ran into the back of a  
bunker. It was a "tee shot" in  
and on downhills he had 10  
yards of sand before a steep fall  
with the flag net feet beyond, on  
a glass green.

Inevitably, perhaps, Faldo failed  
to carry the face. His second  
said shot hit the hole, spun five  
feet left and the laser missed the  
put for six. Adding indignity  
to misfortune, Faldo's group was  
then told by an official to "hurry  
up" as the 191-year-old course  
Shades of the Fine imposed on  
Faldo for allegedly slow play after  
he retained his PGA title last  
year.

After rushing his tee shot a bit  
Faldo was in a bunker. He came  
out a little too strongly; again he  
missed a 25-foot putt to drop  
into another trouble spot.  
Again," was his typical comment.  
But he grumbled as he said it  
in which would be a good sign for  
him round.

**THIRD ROUND LEADERS** (all  
scores par)  
North 67, 68, 69, 69, 69, 69, 69,  
70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70, 70,  
71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71, 71,  
72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72, 72,  
73, 73, 73, 73, 73, 73, 73, 73, 73,  
74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74, 74,  
75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75, 75,  
76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76, 76,  
77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77, 77,  
78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78, 78,  
79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79, 79,  
80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80, 80,  
81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81,  
82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82, 82,  
83, 83, 83, 83, 83, 83, 83, 83, 83,  
84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84, 84,  
85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85, 85,  
86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86, 86,  
87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87, 87,  
88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88, 88,  
89, 89, 89, 89, 89, 89, 89, 89, 89,  
90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90,  
91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91, 91,  
92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92, 92,  
93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93, 93,  
94, 94, 94, 94, 94, 94, 94, 94, 94,  
95, 95, 95, 95, 95, 95, 95, 95, 95,  
96, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96, 96,  
97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97, 97,  
98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98, 98,  
99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99, 99,  
100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100,  
101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101, 101,  
102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102, 102,  
103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103, 103,  
104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104,  
105, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105, 105,  
106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106, 106,  
107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107, 107,  
108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108, 108,  
109, 109, 109, 109, 109, 109, 109, 109, 109,  
110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110, 110,  
111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111, 111,  
112, 112, 112, 112, 112, 112, 112, 112, 112,  
113, 113, 113, 113, 113, 113, 113, 113, 113,  
114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 114, 114,  
115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115, 115,  
116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116, 116,  
117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117, 117,  
118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118, 118,  
119, 119, 119, 119, 119, 119, 119, 119, 119,  
120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120, 120,  
121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121, 121,  
122, 122, 122, 122, 122, 122, 122, 122, 122,  
123, 123, 123, 123, 123, 123, 123, 123, 123,  
124, 124, 124, 124, 124, 124, 124, 124, 124,  
125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125, 125,  
126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126, 126,  
127, 127, 127, 127, 127, 127, 127, 127, 127,  
128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128, 128,  
129, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129, 129,  
130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130, 130,  
131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131, 131,  
132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132, 132,  
133, 133, 133, 133, 133, 133, 133, 133, 133,  
134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134, 134,  
135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135, 135,  
136, 136, 136, 136, 136, 136, 136, 136, 136,  
137, 137, 137, 137, 137, 137, 137, 137, 137,  
138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138, 138,  
139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139, 139,  
140, 140, 140, 140, 140, 140, 140, 140, 140,  
141, 141, 141, 141, 141, 141, 141, 141, 141,  
142, 142, 142, 142, 142, 142, 142, 142, 142,  
143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143, 143,  
144, 144, 144, 144, 144, 144, 144, 144, 144,  
145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145, 145,  
146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146, 146,  
147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147, 147,  
148, 148, 148, 148, 148, 148, 148, 148, 148,  
149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149, 149,  
150, 150, 150, 150, 150, 150, 150, 150, 150,  
151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151, 151,  
152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152,  
153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153, 153,  
154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154, 154,  
155, 155, 155, 155, 155, 155, 155, 155, 155,  
156, 156, 156, 156, 156, 156, 156, 156, 156,  
157, 157, 157, 157

Melbourne, Feb. 14.—Clayton, the Australian professional, is the newest professional in the illustrious field, shot "from obscurity to a three-credit win in the 24-year-old Open Metropolitan here today.

The 24-year-old Clayton, 1961 Australian amateur champion, was an exceptional last September, finished with a 58 to pass overnight leaders Lee Trevino and Jack Nicklaus at the follow-up Australian, Bob Shearer.

Clayton, who missed the cut in three earlier tournaments, had a first round of 69, a second of 67, and collected \$33,006, \$18,000 for winning and \$20,000 for a hole in one at the 123rd yesterday.

Shearer finished at 69, Trevino grounded on 74, Trevino flourished with a final round of 74, leaving him joint third on 283.

Clayton, who had a 69-67-69-67, said there would be home-town result with Shearer and Clayton together on six under par and the competitors released to the background.

At the half-way mark, Clayton was seven under par and 100 yards out of the hole. He lost it at the next, regained it at the 15th only to drop back seven under at the 17th.

Clayton's victory was a surprise, but was emboldened by his superior play and two bogeys in the

⑤

Orkney, South Africa, Feb. 14—  
Nick Price of Zimbabwe cruised  
to a four-hole victory in the  
Sunshine Circuit tournament here  
yesterday. Price followed up  
Friday's magnificent 63, played  
without a mishap, with a relaxed 71 round  
to total a 270 total.

Although the South African  
Denis Watson, went round in 67,  
his never posed any threat and  
finished second, two clear of  
compatriot, John Hand, who  
closed with a 70.

**PHILADELPHIA (SA column) (SA column)**  
770: 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861,

[illegible]

## By Richard E. Eaton

of 30 and playing at her home club, reckons revenge is not beyond her. I spent years trying to get a stone thrown then lost a stone quite by accident," she said. "It's funny I lost the desire to eat and it left me weak. I was very ill and had to be nursed. She recovered from game at 3—8 down and saved four game balls in the second game to beat 10—5.

Another New Zealander, ranked eighth in the world, Ross Norman, reached the men's final after a game in which he had to save a game ball in the 10th frame. He needed five games before beating the England number four, Ian Robinson, 5—10, 5—9, 5—9, 5—9.

Ross Robinson, the outstanding player in the last 16 of the world championships after coming from two games down to beat the Australian Rick Hill in November.

[illegible]

Miss Opie and Sue Cogswell, five

There were ructions too. "You're laughing, stop gloating," Robinson told the referee at one point. Dean Williams, the number two seed, was warned by

## Is from start to

Gomez, Baker, aged 23, received 22,000 as runner-up.

Watson began from start to finish. He scored three at each of the first two ends and rarely looked in danger of being overtaken.

But little luck there was rain in the air. Yet when the pressure did fall on him he was generally equal to it and could be relied on to retrieve or save.

Baker found himself three times within three shots of Watson. The last occasion was 16-13. On the decisive end, with the score 18-13, Baker fired three times to try to give himself another chance. In the process he knocked all his own woods from the green.

## Cresta Run

GRABER NATIONAL Final placings  
1. Graber, 1:51.21, 2nd, 1st scratch  
2. Switzinger, 1:51.51  
3. Graber, 1:52.00  
4. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
5. Graber, 1:52.00  
6. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
7. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
8. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
9. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
10. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
11. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
12. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
13. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
14. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
15. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
16. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
17. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
18. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
19. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
20. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
21. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
22. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
23. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
24. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
25. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
26. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
27. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
28. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
29. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
30. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
31. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
32. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
33. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
34. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
35. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
36. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
37. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
38. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
39. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
40. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
41. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
42. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
43. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
44. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
45. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
46. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
47. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
48. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
49. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
50. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
51. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
52. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
53. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
54. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
55. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
56. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
57. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
58. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
59. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
60. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
61. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
62. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
63. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
64. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
65. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
66. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
67. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
68. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
69. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
70. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
71. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
72. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
73. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
74. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
75. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
76. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
77. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
78. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
79. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
80. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
81. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
82. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
83. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
84. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
85. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
86. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
87. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
88. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
89. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
90. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
91. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
92. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
93. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
94. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
95. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
96. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
97. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
98. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
99. Switzinger, 1:52.00  
100. Switzinger, 1:52.00

... ..

[illegible]

**Chlorine** is a yellow-green gas with a strong odor. It is highly reactive and can be used to disinfect water and bleach. It is also used in the production of plastics and other chemicals.

[illegible]

... ..

[illegible]

... ..

England's scorers were Clarke (3), Nicholson (2), Kerley (2), Nurse, Eyre and Leman. McPher- son (2), McLean, Thom and Callaghan scored for Scotland. Wales, who showed a marked improvement in style and technique, finished third with a draw and an exciting 7-6 win over Ireland.

**RESULTS:** England 7, Wales 7; Scotland 5, Ireland 5; Scotland 5, Wales 5; England 5, Ireland 2; Wales 7, Ireland 6; England 10, Scotland 0.

**FINAL PLACINGS:** 1. England 4; 2. Scotland 3; 3. Wales 3; 4. Ireland 0.

Both Wales, and Ireland. But  
England, I think, has Charles, and

team finished fourth in the European championship in Vienna, beaten 3-6 by France in the play-off for the bronze medal. England were defeated by Austria in the semi-finals on penalty strokes, having won their group. Austria defeated Scotland 9-7 in the final.

But I am not a mathematician.

borough) scored the second but Staffordshire did not appear even perturbed. They tightened their ranks, persevered and Cathy Legg (Tamworth) reduced the arrears before half-time.

neurologic stroke and within min-

1

... ..

first place in the  
final went to the A  
team, 3-5.

Results: 1. P. Warner (U.S.), 2. B. Brown (France), 3. G. Sarni (Israel), 4. G. Pami (U.S.), 5. G. Kiehn (Australia), 6. M. Mory (U.S.), 7. A. Flusberg (Israel), 8. P. Bertoldi (France).















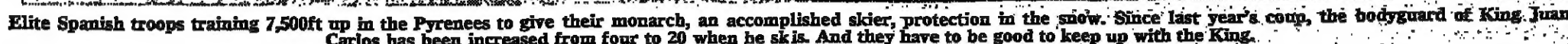








## Letter from New York



## Syrian mutiny reported as rebels hold out

security searches for arms dumps. What was going on in Hama, he said, was no different from what happened in France, the United Kingdom, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other countries.

The parallel with Saudi Arabia—which pays the bulk of the money to Syria's army in the Lebanon—was somewhat pointed; not long after the Iranian revolution, Saudi troops were sent to the Gulf to crush Muslim extremists from the Great Mosque at Mecca. The European comparisons were less credible; the British Army, for instance, has hardly resorted to such measures in the streets of Belfast, and the British police are not in the habit of using rifles to deal with disturbances.

Hama has long been a seat of insurrection in Syria, and since 1970 it has been the theatre of a number of military coups said to be under shelter. Today, were bombed by the Syrian air force more than a decade ago during another, less violent uprising.

Leading article, page 11

The final move was played a week ago. Knowing that the Oscar nomination was to be announced last Thursday, Ladd and Warner booked 283 cinemas throughout the country. With the big nominations reported in all the newspapers and on television, they thus got their film promoted on the networks and at no direct cost.

Add to that the fact that this weekend is a holiday in Washington's birthday, with more time for cinema-going, and *Charlot* looks set to win the big financial success it deserves. It will now go to make sure cinema-going is a fairly sure thing.

That number is what is needed for a film to become a hit by American standards.

Peter Watson

[illegible][illegible]

Amsterdam	c	30	86	Tai Arty	c	16	63
Bogotas	c	10	50	Tokyo	c	20	68
New York	f	9	48	Tokyo	f	9	48
Wien	f	8	32	Toronto	f	18	64
Sofia	f	8	32	Toronto	f	18	64
Chong				Vancouver	s	15	59
Paris	c	4	39	Vancouver	s	15	59
Prague	c	-2	28	Vladiv	c	-3	37
Prague	c	-2	28	Vladiv	c	-3	37
Stockholm	f	-1	30	Vladiv	c	-3	37
London	s	13	55	Vladiv	c	-3	37